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VOL. 23.

WASHINGTON, D. C. SATURDAY MAY 21 1904.

NO. 50

FAITHFUL TO DEATH.

AMERICAN MISSIONARIES TRUE TO THEIR TRUST.

Will Not Leave Korea, in Spite of All the Dangers of War, Because the Converts Need Their Presence.

Boston (Mass.) Special.
Americans in northern Korea were recently approached by the United States gunboat Cincinnati, and offered conveyance to a place of safety. Twenty-three refugees embraced the opportunity, but the missionaries decided to remain, with their wives and children. This fact has led to some hostile criticism of "missionary zeal," and suggests an inquiry into the real duty of missionaries in war time. The Boston Congregationalist says:

"Why do the missionaries stay at their posts at such times? Sometimes, because the danger to their personal safety is no greater than their would meet by withdrawing. Often their departure or the sending away of their families on a warship would be interpreted by the people in their care as a sign of far greater perils than really exist. A missionary of the American board in Macedonia lately said that if he and his collaborators should flee in response to the warning of our government, the whole district would be thrown into a panic. Many of the people were coming to sleep at night on the missionary premises, but kept at their work by day, and the continued presence of the missionaries was a strong assurance of safety to them.

"In some cases the abandonment by missionaries of their fields in time of danger has caused severe loss, not only of property, but of prestige, which it requires many years to recover. In the recent Boxer troubles in China the American board cabled to its missionaries to use their own judgment as to remaining in a certain district. Another board sent imperative instructions to its missionaries to withdraw, and they obeyed reluctantly. Our missionaries decided to remain, and the wisdom of their choice is now conceded by all acquainted with the facts.

"The warning sent by our government in such a case as this, is not necessarily an expression of the judgment of its officials that missionaries

to the missionary as to their only friend and counselor, and if he leaves them, they will be scattered abroad as sheep having no shepherd. Now is the time for the missionary ministry in Korea. To leave the field to the politician, the soldier and the trader would be to dishonor Christ, to fail to utilize an unprecedented opportunity, to abandon the helpless native Christians in their hour of sore need, and to prejudice missionary influence at home and abroad for a generation."

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For the Methodist Episcopal Church Conference at Los Angeles, Cal., and the Meeting of the National Association of Retail Grocers of the United States, at San Francisco, Cal., the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will sell Excursion Tickets from April 22nd to 30th, inclusive, at the above very low rate, good returning until June 30th.

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**GRANDPEN MAR—GETTYSBURG
EXCURSION.
— DECK DAY, MAY 30.
BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.**

Leaving Washington 7:30 A. M., arrive Pen Mar 10:30, Gettysburg 11:40 A. M. Returning, leave Gettysburg 5:30, Pen Mar 6:40 P. M. Round trip \$2.00 to both places. President Roosevelt will deliver the memorial address and the U. S. Marine band will furnish the music.

The suit of Norwood against Wyatt Archer and others, involving deposits in the defunct Capital Savings Bank of the sum of \$2800, was on trial before Justice Clabaugh, Circuit Court No. 2, the past week. The hearing occupied two days of the court's time. The suit was dismissed against Robert T. Douglas, represented by J. Harry Smith, the plaintiff having failed to make a case against him. Judgments were rendered in favor of Mrs. Annie E. Johnson, represented by J. J. Darlington, and Dr. John E. Francis was represented by Lerner and Peter. The case was dismissed against Henry E. Baker on the ground of his being a bankrupt. Judgment was rendered in this cause for the above amount, \$2800, against the defendants, Jerome A. Johnson, Winfield Scott Montgomery, Whitefield McKinlay, J. A. Lewis, Robert Terrell, John A. Pierre, Arthur W. Tancil, W. S. Lofton and Henry Wallace.

The Bee congratulates Robert T. Douglas and his attorney, J. Harry Smith, upon their success.

STUDYING THE MARTIANS.

London Scientist Discovers Curious Observations Regarding Irrigation Canals on Planet Mars.

Perceval Lowell, the well-known Englishman, who has long been a student of the planet Mars, has lately made some curious observations throwing a new light on the probable inhabitants.

In studying the canals, which have been known for 20 years as interesting the Martian continent in all directions, he has discovered an interesting feature of their use. There are two canals called by astronomers Thoth and Amenethes, which come alternately into the telescope's field of view. Mr. Lowell maintains that it is evident they are dependent on a single water supply, which is admitted to each in turn. This is further proof that the canals are not accidental markings of the planet's surface, but artificial channels of irrigation regulated by the Nile and Ganges are regulated by Egypt and India.

An objection to the theory is the huge size of the canals. Many are calculated to be at least 60 miles wide, making it difficult to imagine any kind of sentient creature able to deal with such gigantic works. On the other hand, the so-called canals are perhaps not actual water channels themselves, but broad tracts of cultivated land, which are only distinguishable from the surrounding desert when the crops ripen.

Mr. Lowell concludes that the alternation of the visibility of Thoth and Amenethes proves that the Martians are obliged to economize their scanty supply of water for irrigating cultivable land in the vast sections so as to combat a perennial water famine.

What I Saw And Heard

All is quiet and the local statesmen have gone into seclusion for another four years. The would-be candidates for delegates and the political prophets have come to the conclusion that they have been taught that one lesson in politics is not sufficient to convince them that they are in need of more schooling. There is something more to do after you make combinations. Oil and water will not mix, neither will a gentleman and a vagrant combine socially.

The Empire Theatre will only sell orchestra seats to the colored citizens when there is a colored show on the boards. The colored people should repudiate this theatre notwithstanding that colored shows are permitted there only in warm weather.

Hon. James L. Naris is to be congratulated. He won against millions. White District Democrats have more sense than negro Republicans in this city. The colored Republican always follows the "long green." He disregards principles and will always take the "long green," even against his own

happiness will reign once more in the old Metropolitan. Rev. Drew is a member. It took the combined forces of the Baptist Ministerial Association to defeat him.

By the way, Revs. W. Bishop Johnson, L. G. Lampkins and others connected with the Baptist Association gave attorney John W. Patterson a great endorsement for honesty and integrity. Why should Mr. Patterson be condemned now as he was when he was a candidate for delegate. Dr. Johnson declared that he endorsed Mr. Patterson because he was a clean man. This same Bishop Johnson and Rev. Lampkins have changed from their former opinion. Mr. Patterson says that he has enough of politics. He commends Mr. J. F. Cook for keeping away from negroes. Mr. Cook has sense, remarked Mr. Patterson a few days ago. Those negroes he helped are now trying to send him to jail. I shall attend strictly to my business when I get out of this.

Delegates to the Virginia state Baptist convention, which was in session at the Second Baptist Church, 3d street near H last week, occupied most of the

H. Moses, Staunton, Va.; treasurer, A. Humbles, Lynchburg, Va.; Messrs. Garland and Humbles are the only two new officers of the convention.

The greetings of the state conventions of New York and New Jersey were conveyed to the assembled convention by Rev. Dr. G. Hunt and Rev. Dr. D. S. Clue, respectively.

A reception was held Monday evening at Nineteenth Street Baptist Church in honor of the convention. An interesting program was arranged for the occasion. At the session Sunday evening a sermon was delivered on "Ministerial Education" by Rev. C. H. Morton, A.B., of Harmony Village, Va. James H. Hayes delivered an address, in which he dwelt specially upon the oppression under which the negro race is laboring.

Others delivering addresses were Rev. Dr. W. H. Jenkins of Harper's Ferry and Dr. E. W. D. Isaac, the national secretary of the Baptist Young People's Union.

The degree of D.D. was conferred upon Revs. C. A. Green of Yorktown, Va.; William Thornton of Phoebus, Va.; Israel Cross of South Quay, Va.; R. C. Pannell of Staunton, Va. W. Bishop Johnson, D.D., of Washington, D. C., received the degree of LL.D.

The President has appointed as consul to Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, Jerome B. Pietro of Brooklyn, N. Y. He is one of the proprietors of the New York Age, and clerk of the vestry of St. Philip's P. E. Church, the oldest colored Episcopal church in the country. He is also a director of the St. Philip's Home, for aged and infirm colored people, and has been highly recommended for a consular position by leading colored people of the country. His character and capability are both highly commended. He is the first colored man appointed consul at Puerto Cabello but it is stated that there will be no objection to his color. Venezuela is a country of mixed people, and blood of the negro race is prominent in many of the leaders of the country. In fact, the leading men of the ruling party are negroes and men of mixed blood. There are many applicants for the Puerto Cabello consulate, which was made vacant by the death of the consul.

Mr. W. R. Hearst will support the nominee of the St. Louis Democratic convention, whoever he may be, according to his own declaration. He ridiculed a story sent from Albany that he and Mr. Bryan, Arthur Brisbane, Weaver of Iowa and others were planning a bolt and the formation of a new party. He said he had been making his fight for the nomination in the name of progressive democracy, but his fight had been within party lines and would continue to be so. Whatever the result, he intended personally and through his newspapers to support the regular ticket. "I am for the St. Louis nominee," said Mr. Hearst. "I should, of course, like to be the nominee myself. I have supported the Democratic ticket in the last five campaigns. I supported Cleveland three times and Bryan twice. I intend to support the nominee of the party at St. Louis, whoever he may be."

Mr. H. L. Karples, of the water department of the District Government, has been promoted to be Chief Water Register. This is a worthy and deserving promotion. It is hoped that Mr. Karples will see to it that Mr. Aldridge Lewis, who has been a faithful employee in that branch of the District Government, is given a promotion to which he is entitled.

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SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE in this county and adjoining territories, to represent and advertise an old established business house of solid financial standing. Salary \$25 weekly, with Expenses advanced each Monday by check direct from headquarters. Horse and buggy furnished when necessary; position permanent. Address Blew Bros. & Co., Room 610 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Refrain at the Wash tub.
Miss Minta Cillmer, an heiress to thousands of dollars, a beautiful girl, leader in the younger society circles of Vienna, O., has pledged herself to raise \$50 for the support of a mission in Armenia. For two weeks she has done washing for a few families in Vienna and has earned \$12. The balance of the money, \$38, she will raise by working as an ordinary hand in a factory. Her father is wealthy.

The Probable Object.
Zebras trained to work in harness are among the latest novelties in London. In the cultivation of the zebra, the Chicago Tribune remarks, it may be that our English cousins see a hope of being able to carry on their future wars without the aid of the Missouri mule.

ANARCHY HIS HOBBY.

JOHN TURNER, SPOKESMAN OF THE BRITISH REDS.

Is a Mild-Mannered Chap and Has a Poor Opinion of Our Government, Which He Considers a Joke.

Chicago Special.
In an anarchist hotbed on the West side a small, mild mannered and highly intelligent man sat the other day, and said to a Chicago Inter Ocean reporter he believed in the destructive principles of anarchy.

The man was John Turner, an Englishman, who is one bundle of startling contrasts. Turner is as gentle as a woman in his manner, but he condones all the outrages which anarchists have committed in the wronged name of liberty. He is not a vindictive man, yet he preaches the anarchical practices for the sake of the principle. He will sympathize with a man in distress in one breath and in the next will speak sympathetically of men whose self-assigned duty is to kill kings and overthrow governments.

Last October John Turner left England to come to America. He got as far as Ellis Island and there he went to a cell under the law's mandate. Until the first week of March he remained in prison, while the federal government was trying to decide whether he should be deported, for it is notorious that John Turner is not only an anarchist, but a leader of anarchists.

When this at least superficially mild mannered man came to Chicago a week ago he did so with the understanding that he must surrender himself to the government authorities if it is decided he has no right in this country. But he never will surrender, for he declares he will be on his way to England before the United States supreme court can hand down its decision in his case.

On the other side of the Atlantic John Turner is known as a labor leader. Through his wonderful tact, his keen judgment and his unusual executive ability he has been able to form an organization among the retail clerks of England that has for several years been a power.

In this country John Turner is known best as an anarchist. His speeches and



JOHN TURNER.
(English Anarchist Who is Now Lecturing in United States.)

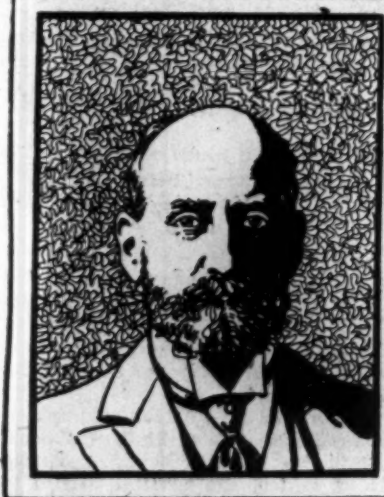
his writings are anarchistic sermons. Like all men of his class, he talks all the while of the evils of government, of oppression, of persecution, of the social and economic uselessness of what he calls the ruling classes. While he is an anarchist, it is indisputable that he is a man of sense and culture.

It has been said that it is not surprising that John Turner is an anarchist. When he was a boy of 18 he was a free thinker. Later he became associated with William Morris, and about that time became a socialist. In 1886 he switched from socialism to anarchy, as a result of his close study of the events leading up to and following the Haymarket outrage in Chicago.

In changing from free thinker to socialist and from socialist to anarchist Turner naturally became, through each change, much more radical in his belief and his teachings, and his radical utterances brought him to his present position.

Until 1889 Turner was the manager for a company in Liverpool. After the dock strike there he formed the first union among the retail clerks. During the last six years he has been the chief executive of that organization.

"My visit to America has been a sort of opera bouffe affair," he said the other day as he put aside a letter he was writing to his family in England. "Only Gilbert and Sullivan or some one else engaged in writing comic operas could fittingly tell the story of my coming to this country. This is a most stupid government, and it is as far behind England in permitting free speech and the ordinary liberties as the benighted lands are behind the United States. You have laws which prevent an anarchist from landing in this country. I am an anarchist. I cannot, therefore, come here to visit my brothers or to speak to the men who have common interests with me. The whole machinery of this government seems to be run for a huge joke."



REV. ARTHUR J. BROWN.
(Secretary Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.)

or other Americans ought to remove from the exposed regions, but is an act in the way of its duty, and shifts the responsibility from itself to those who are warned. It is not the government which assumes to decide when the missionaries ought to leave their fields, but certain newspapers, which, if the missionaries followed their advice, would quite quickly be the first to charge them with cowardice and neglect of their duty."

Rev. Dr. Arthur Judson Brown, of New York, who discusses "The War and Our Devoted Missionaries," in the Missionary Review of the World, has this to say:

"It seems to us that for all the missionaries in Korea to be withdrawn at this time would be calamitous. The property abandoned would probably be looted, if not destroyed. Even in America abandoned buildings are apt to suffer from thieves, and in such a country as Korea it is probable that little would be left. Moreover, the missionary is urgently needed for safeguarding the interests of the work and for moral effect upon the Koreans. As we are going on with our work, it is desirable to avoid, if possible, a demoralizing interregnum.

"Consider, too, the lot of the poor Koreans. Neither Russians nor Japanese are apt to concern themselves particularly about the unhappy people who are between the upper and the nether millstones of contending armies, while at such a time lawless and turbulent men are almost certain to find their opportunity. Even in Christian America, when a destructive fire was raging in Baltimore, thieves and scoundrels took such advantage of the general panic that the police were unable to cope with the situation, and strong military force had to be called out. What, then, is to be expected in such a country as Korea in time of war? Those poor Koreans in this hour of need will look

TWELVE-YEAR-OLD GENIUS.

Little Countess Is Author of Plays and Poems and Is Also an Actress.

Countess de Champmoynat, of Belgium, 12 years of age, holds the distinction of being the youngest actress and playwright in Europe, if not in the world. A few nights ago three short plays written by the youthful genius were produced and she herself played the leading parts in all three.

Though she took the part of grown-up people, her youthfulness was not noticeable, and one could hardly believe that the impersonator was a child of 12. Her performance was considered to be quite the most wonderful of her kind ever seen. The critics pronounced her to be an absolute mystery.

This extraordinary girl was born in Paris on March 5, 1896. At five years of age she had read Moliere and Victor Hugo, and had written several short poems and monologues. At nine she was made a member of the Societe des Jeunes Gens de Lettres and the Societe des Auteurs Dramatiques de Paris, having then written four comedies. She appeared before Queen Victoria, just before the latter's death, and recited Shakespeare and Byron. The late queen complimented her most highly.

Moumet-Sully, Sarah Bernhardt and Victorien Sardou have all testified to her remarkable powers as a dramatist and actress, and predict a wonderful future for her.

The medical specialists declare she is a phenomenon—a being with the mature mind of a woman of 30 in the body of a child. Her knowledge of life and her powers of observation are those of a grown up woman.

TALKS WITH QUEEN ANNE.

J. W. Boulding Relates His Experiences Before Spiritualistic Gathering in London.

Some interesting spiritual experiences narrated by J. W. Boulding at a recent meeting of the London Spiritualist Alliance were accepted by his hearers as remarkable evidence in favor of their own belief in spiritualism.

Mr. Boulding, a gray-haired, elderly man, began by saying that spiritualism gives us a reasonable hope of the world to come.

"My own experiences," he added, "supply absolute proof for my belief."

Mr. Boulding described the many communications he had held—always through a medium—with Queen Anne Boleyn; but it was not until the spirit of his mother was materialized for him that he had ocular proof of how spiritualism can bring back old friends to earthly places.

When writing on the subject of Anne Boleyn the figure of a woman was depicted to him. The spirit was seen many times. She had a great display of jewels. The clairvoyant described how a mark appeared around her throat, followed by her head falling off. By another clairvoyant a man was seen with a sword. Mr. Boulding recognized the spirit as the swordman who beheaded the queen in the tower.

The lecturer also described how he received a communication from Anne Boleyn advising him to leave out two pages of the book he was writing.

TO CHANGE COLOR OF EYE.

Solution of India Ink Can Be Introduced by an Operation Similar to Tattooing.

That the color of a person's eye can be changed by the use of tattoo needles has been shown by an operation performed at the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, by Dr. Henry H. Haskell, a specialist, and Dr. Hefferman, the house surgeon.

The patient was a young man who had been suffering some time with an affection which partly destroyed the color of his eye, but affected his sight in that eye only slightly. The eye contained a white streak, extending almost entirely around the pupil.

The instrument used consisted of five ordinary cambric needles placed side by side, with the eye ends inserted in a handle. The needle points were then inserted into the sclerotic coating to a depth of not more than a sixty-fourth of an inch, each insertion making five tiny holes. This was repeated several times, requiring the greatest care. To pierce the cornea would mean an irreparable injury to the sight.

A solution of India ink, previously shaded to match the eyes as nearly as possible, was rubbed in with a finger, and worked into each of the holes made by the needle points. The patient felt no ill effects.

Our Poor Heiresses!

In face of the fact that the English courts have decided that a husband can pawn his wife's jewels, the Baltimore American remarks that American heiresses should be careful to store their diamonds and pearls in American safe deposit company vaults before they risk joining the ranks of the British peerage, where these avuncular transactions are not considered incompatible with the purest aristocracy.

War and the Fatal Seven.

It is worth noting, says the North China Herald, that in the seventh year of Meiji (1874) there broke out the Formosan war; in the seventeenth the conflict in Korea; in the twenty-seventh the China-Japan war, and the present year, the thirty-seventh of Meiji, is again disastrous to peace.

Red Hair and Suicide.

In New York a red-headed girl has committed suicide. In some parts of the world, remarks the Chicago Daily News, the girl with warm hair has a way of making the man do that.

THE SERVIAN CROWN

AMERICAN FARMER DECLARED TO BE RIGHTFUL WEARER.

Interesting Story of Claim of John Boyn, of Minnesota, to the Most Dangerous Throne in Europe.

The announcement that the king of Serbia would like to abdicate has revived the story of the American heir to the throne, in the person of John Boyn, a Minnesota farmer, whose father, August Boyn, was said to be an heir to the throne of that country, and who, it is claimed, died in that country many years ago by the hand of an assassin.

A writer in the St. James' Gazette, in discussing the rumors that King Peter would like to let go because he is disappointed with his people, says the world contains a lot of pretenders to the throne who do not really pretend because they prefer to keep off that dangerous elevation. The most interesting of these pretenders, says the writer, is the Minnesota farmer, John Boyn.

Vonhauser, believed to be descended from Milos Obrenovitch, and through him connected with the Serbian ruler.

The mother of John Boyn lives in a modest little cottage among the evergreens and jackpines near Rum river, a few miles from Princeton, Minn. She is 84 years old, but for one of her age is apparently hale and hearty. Small of stature, and with her shrunken form bent with infirmities of age, she still shows that she was in her youth a comely woman for one of her race, and had Dame Fortune made her queen of Serbia she would have graced the throne of that country of social and political volcanoes with as much dignity as many of the happy and unhappy rulers of Europe.

She did not know much about her husband's kingly inheritance which it has been claimed he went to Serbia to seek. He told his folks he had a large inheritance awaiting him in Serbia, and decided to go over to that country in 1887 and secure the wealth. His wife and children begged him not to leave them, but he promised to return soon with money enough to make them all rich.

He had no idea of attempting to regain his royal rights other than a portion of the fortune which was due him. He wrote his wife from Belgrade after his arrival. In a few weeks she received word through the American consul that her husband was dead. Subsequent events proved that he had been assassinated.

Residents of Princeton well remember Boyn. He had a common school education, and was by trade a cabinet maker. The farm his wife now occupies was preempted by him. The son of old John Boyn, who is the writer in the St. James Gazette asserts is more nearly the direct heir to the throne than all other pretenders, lives a short distance from Princeton and near the home of his mother. Though he stoutly maintains his heirship to the throne now held by Peter Karageorgievitch, he is not working over the situation.

The grandfather when a mere child was rescued during an invasion of the Turks by being carried by his nurse into a field and hidden, he being the only member of the family to escape. The child was taken to Saxony, where he was brought up and in time married and raised a family. August (John's father) being the only son. It appears that the Turks wiped out the royal family from which the Boyns descended, and John's grandfather preferred to remain in peace in Saxony rather than try sitting on the insecure throne of his native country.

The nurse who rescued the grandfather also carried with her the family Bible and records, and when the child grew up he received the family record, which in time went to August, who kept it inviolate. When he returned to Serbia he took the Bible with him, but the Book and all the records were lost, as they disappeared when he died in Belgrade.

MISER'S MONEY MILDEWS.

Eccentric Pennsylvanian Hides Notes in Dump Place—Sent to Washington to Be Replaced.

So securely did Abram Westbrook, an eccentric miser of Fasset, Pa., hide away his savings that it has been necessary to send the old bank bills to the treasury department at Washington to have them redeemed, as they were worthless for passage when discovered.

Westbrook, who was recognized as one of the strangest and most eccentric men of his section, was recently found dead in bed in his old home. Although the old man was in apparent poverty, it was for years believed that he had some money secreted, the hiding of which he would not divulge. In vain did his friends endeavor to induce him to tell what he had done with a quantity he was known to have possessed.

Finally when Westbrook was taken sick he answered the inquiry as to where his funds were by directing his questioners to a place in the cellar wall where \$700 in bills were found. They had been so long hidden as to become one compact mass, and were covered with mildew. The dampness had such an effect upon them that it was impossible to straighten them out and separate them, and they were sent to Washington after the old man's death for redemption.

Microbes on the Run.

The health authorities of New York will not allow dairymen to wear beards, owing to the danger of affording a hideout harbor for microbes. Whiskers are doomed, remarks the Atlanta Constitution.

SOULS GO VISITING.

SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION REVEALS SOURCE OF DREAMS.

Results of Interesting Experiments Made by an English Theosophical Student—Some of His Deductions.

The results of years of scientific investigation of dreams was given before a large audience in New York city the other night by Charles W. Leadbeater, of London, who is visiting in this country under the auspices of the Theosophical society. His conclusions, he says, come from experiments made with the assistance of a number of theosophical students. These are some of his deductions:

That the soul of a true man leaves its body during sleep and may then be more or less fully conscious according to the degree of its development, and be capable of receiving impressions, moving freely, visiting places at a distance, and conversing with other souls, whose bodies also are asleep.

Though a soul is thus away from its physical body, the latter, nevertheless, possesses a kind of half-consciousness of its own and the physical brain is occupied with a mechanical review of past events either of the day before or of a longer antecedent period.

From those conditions there result two classes of dreams. One includes what may be called true dreams or visions—knowledge of something happening at a distance at that time or a prevision of something which afterward comes to pass. These are recollections of what the soul during its travels really has seen or done. The other or commoner class is a vague recollection of the half-conscious vagaries of the physical brain. An ordinary confused dream with its incongruities and impossible positions is a mingling of the two.

The speaker advised the audience to avoid the two extremes of opinion on the subject; neither to accept the dreams with implicit faith, which brings worry or trouble, nor to commit the equally foolish mistake of condemning their teaching as nonsense, but to observe carefully and note with precision the vivid, important dreams and to time decide their worth or truth. In that way he said it will be possible to build up a science of dreams.

NO REPORT ON WINE TEST.

Committee of German Solons After Testing Seventy Brands Adjourns to Recuperate.

The committee of the chamber of the German reichstag to which statesmen most earnestly desire appointment held a long and pleasant meeting recently. This is the committee which each year critically tastes the 70 different kinds of wines provided for the buffet of the chamber, which must not be confounded with the reichstag. Necessarily the committee members are selected for their nice connoisseurship in wines. They are the buffet between the buffet and their fellow members; they must make sure that the campaign is not too heady nor the burgundies too heavy to incapacitate the law makers.

The ministry was represented on the committee by Messrs. von Hammerstein and von Huelssen, who have a very pretty taste in Moselles and clarets. The meeting was presided over by Messrs. Lotichius and Wolff, either of whom can identify a vintage, however rare, even when blindfolded.

There was much necessary discussion over a certain dry and delicious brand of champagne. It was found absolutely necessary to sample it again and again before determining that even a Prussian solon might drink it with pleasure.

The brains of the committeemen are as fully developed as their palates, so after tasting and retasting the 70 wines they wisely adjourned for a fortnight that their decision might not be as uncertain as their legs.

SANITARIUM IN THE ARCTIC.

Located in Isolated Region in Lapland and Designed for the Cure of Tuberculosis.

The learned doctors of medicine have established by their own satisfaction that the open-air treatment for tuberculosis is the most effective; that plenty of fresh, cold air will cure consumption of the lungs and other pulmonary diseases. So sanitariums have been established in higher and higher latitudes.

It remained to set up one almost in the arctic region, and now that has been done at Wassagauve, Lapland, a little place on the shores of Lake Torne, a most picturesque but isolated region. Only a few Lapps, driving their troops of reindeer, are seen from time to time at Wassagauve. The railway connecting the village with Norway and Sweden runs through a country so sparsely settled that for 124 miles on its line there is not one depot.

It is planned to build near this most northerly sanitarium a small station for the study of biology and physics. The flora and fauna of the section could be studied here, too, as well as meteorological and electrical phenomena. So it is probable that the remote hamlet will become not only the resort of invalids, but savants.

Not Enough Sea Boom.

The printed portraits of Vice Admiral Skrydloff, who is to take command of the Russian naval forces at Port Arthur suggest, according to the Washington Star, that he wears too many medals for safety in a campaign which may call at any moment for nautical exploits.

COPPER MIXTURE EFFECTIVE.

Experiments Show Its Value in Exterminating Fever Germs and Mosquitoes.

Experiments on the efficacy of an old formula known as the Bordeaux mixture for the purification of water and the destruction of the fever germs as well as mosquitoes in stagnant pools and marshes are under way in New York city. Members of the medical profession are watching the work with interest, but no definite report has yet been made by the chemical division of the health department, and the officials say the work has not progressed far enough to establish the value of the discovery made recently by the agricultural department at Washington.

It is claimed by officials of the latter department that the mixture—a preparation of copper sulphate, lime and water used for many years in spraying fruit trees—is shown by the work of experts in the south to be an absolute eradicator of typhoid fever and malaria germs and that the water systems of large cities can be purified at small expense.

Owing to danger in the use of the formula except by experts it never has been tried on water until recently, when a government agent visited the south in hope of finding means of destroying a disease reported to be attacking watercourses and other aquatic vegetation. His report showed that the mixture not only destroyed the fever germs in an hour, but caused all frog slime in the ponds to sink and clarified the water so that it could be used for the table. The officials claim as a result one of the greatest strides in recent years toward improving the public health.

HANDKERCHIEF TRAVELS FAR

Indiana Family Has a Peculiar Heirloom with an Interesting History.

The "Coffin Handkerchief," which for 15 years has been a continuous traveler around the world, is again in Newcastle, Ind., having been received by Harry T. Coffin, a business man.

The handkerchief has a history and has traveled more extensively, perhaps, than any person in the country. Fifteen years ago it in some manner came into the possession of some members of the family and immediately it was started from one member of the family to another, each in turn "working it off" on some other member without his knowledge.

In this manner it has been kept on the go for 15 years and has been to Manila, Porto Rico, England and all points in the United States. During the Coffin family reunion here last summer it was slipped into the trunk of a New York representative of the family, who several weeks later discovered it and sent it on, with the result that it went around the world, reached Omaha, where a member of the family lives, and finally arrived at Newcastle as above stated.

The family considers it a relic and will keep it traveling as long as there is a member of the family living to send it to. It bears a proper inscription and each recipient adds a little to it each time.

A LONG WALK TO HEALTH.

Consumptive Tramps Over 10,000 Miles and Finds Himself Cured of Dread Disease.

Charles E. Norris, who has walked more than 10,000 miles to cure himself of consumption, believes he has accomplished the cure, but will continue the tramping. He is now bound for New York state.

Norris comes from San Francisco, where, 11 years ago, he found himself afflicted with consumption. He removed to Salt Lake City and to Los Angeles in a futile endeavor to improve his health. His wife died, and in August, 1901, when he was told he could not live three months, he resolved to start walking and to die on the road in the effort to better himself if possible. He then weighed 98 pounds.

At first he was so weak he could go only a short distance. But the fresh air, for he also slept in the open when he could, soon gave him new strength, and he has been walking ever since. He now weighs 139 pounds and is in robust health, but says he feels the necessity of keeping in the open and exercising constantly to keep alive. His record shows that he has tramped 10,250 miles.

SHOWS ARMED STRENGTH.

English Statistician Estimates the Armed Forces of Several European Nations.

Mr. Arnold-Forster supplies the following statistics of the strength of the various armies named and the peace budget of each country:

	Peace	War	Cost.
British (1904-5)	217,000	300,000	\$28,830,000
German	600,000	3,224,000	31,880,455
Austrian	225,945	2,900,000	17,483,196
French	602,120	3,200,000	27,083,196
Italian	226,067	1,900,000	11,577,566

The numbers shown under "war" include all men who have served in the regular army, and who could be called upon to rejoin that army in time of war.

In the cases of Germany and France, the troops serving abroad are not included either in the numbers or the cost; and to the German budget should be added about \$5,000,000 for pensions.

The All-Important Point.

A French scientist announces that men may live to be hundreds of years old if they will only drink plenty of sea water. Unfortunately, however, remarks the Chicago Record-Herald, he has neglected to explain whether it should be boiled or not.

NEW BANKS IN SOUTH

NEARLY 700 INCORPORATED IN LAST FOUR YEARS.

Southern Business Activity Shows Itself in Establishment of Many Institutions with Capital of Over \$34,000,000.

The great business activity in the South, compared with that in other parts of the country, is clearly indicated by a review in a recent issue of the Manufacturers' Record of the growth of national banks in the South and Southwest since the act of March 4, 1900, authorizing the incorporation of national banks with a capital less than \$50,000.

The article says: "During that period there were chartered in the entire country 1,930 banks, of which 1,260 had capital less than \$50,000, the average capital being about \$26,000. Of this number of small banks, 463, or 37.14 per cent., were incorporated in the South and Southwest. The number of larger banks incorporated in the United States was 670, and 234 of these were incorporated in the South and Southwest, amounting to 34.92 per cent. of the total."

"The entire number of national banks chartered in the South and Southwest since the approval of the act was 697, or 36.6 per cent. of the total number incorporated in the entire country. There was on an average 14 national banks incorporated per month in those sections since March 14, 1900. The number of the smaller banks was particularly large, it being 66.42 per cent. of the total there."

"It will be observed that in these incorporations the South displayed an activity and progress beyond the average, and some of the states made particularly strong individual showings. Texas, for instance, being second in the full list, with a total of 217 banks, 148 being of the smaller class, the aggregate capital being \$9,658,000, of which \$3,968,000 is represented in the smaller banks, the remainder, \$5,690,000, being represented in the 69 banks of the larger class. Pennsylvania, which heads the list, had a total of 219 incorporations."

"The southern and southwestern states, in which more than 25 national banks were incorporated during the period are: Virginia, 40; West Virginia, 39; Alabama, 28; Kentucky, 36; Missouri, 26. Maryland and Georgia came very near getting into this class with 24 banks each."

"It is to be noted, however, that Alabama incorporated of the larger class nearly twice as many banks as she did of the smaller, there being 18 of the former and ten of the latter in her total. South Carolina, with a total of nine, incorporated six banks of the larger class; Florida, with a total of 13, incorporated ten of the larger; Mississippi, with a total of ten, incorporated eight of the larger. Louisiana has nine of the larger and eight of the smaller, and Arkansas six of each."

"The aggregate capital of the 697 new national banks in the South is \$34,385,000, or 30.63 per cent. of the total aggregate capital (\$112,253,000) of the 1,930 banks incorporated in the entire country. The aggregate capital of the new larger banks in the South and Southwest is \$22,195,000, or 27.94 per cent. of the aggregate capital of new banks of that class in the country."

"It will be observed that these figures reflect strikingly the progress and development of the southern and southwestern portions of the United States as far as the western boundaries of Oklahoma and Texas."

"Moreover, the number of new banks being incorporated in those sections shows no signs of decrease. Every day there are new charters and organizations in some of those states and territories to meet the expanding requirements of their respective communities, and this does not cover the large number of state banks and trust companies which are constantly being organized."

BIG TRACT FOR ZIONISTS.

British Foreign Office Makes Concession of Five Thousand Acres to Them.

The British foreign office has come to a definite agreement with the Zionists as to the situation and extent of the colony to be ready to give them in East Africa. This is to consist of 5,000 square miles of land northeast of Victoria Nyanza. It includes the Nandi plateau and is very fertile, well watered and well forested. While as the native population in this part of the country is not large, a positive source of trouble will be avoided.

An important point in the concession is that the land is only five miles distant from the Uganda railway and a thirty hours' railway journey from the coast. If necessary it is possible the foreign office may hereafter extend the concession still further, so as to give the Zionists a port on the Victoria Nyanza.

There will be no Zionist congress, but in its stead the Greater Action committee has just met at Vienna and endorsed the sending of a committee to inquire into the suitability of the site for Hebrew colonization. This committee will start in June.

Sacrifices Fortune to Wed.

Jack Rawlinson, a rich young New Yorker who went to Wyoming to enjoy cowboy life and has been working on a large stock ranch for some time, has created a sensation at Hartville, by marrying Miss Jessie Everett, a Detroit girl, who went there for the benefit of her mother's health. She is but 17 years old, and will lose her right to her grandmother's fortune of \$200,000 by marrying Rawlinson, who is only 18, against her mother's wishes. He, however, has a fortune in his own right.

SWIMMING BEST SPORT.

College Scientist After Numerous Experiments Declares It Most Vigorous and Beneficial.

According to experiments by Dr. Philip B. Hawk, demonstrator in physiological chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania, scientists will soon be able to tell what branch of athletic exercise is most conducive to a healthy body.

Dr. Hawk directed his investigations toward the blood analysis of representative athletes at the university, examining the number of corpuscles before and after various forms of sport had been practiced. The results of this examination show an enormous increase in corpuscles immediately after exercising.

The percentage of increase in the most interesting of these experiments follows: One hundred yard dash, 24.8; 120 yard hurdles, 21.5; one-half mile run, 17.9; one mile run, 13.9; two mile run, 8.8; broad jump (six jumps), 15.0.

The influence of swimming on the corpuscles is most marked, the greatest increase being in a three minute game of water polo. In this case the average increase was 104.4 per cent., proving swimming to be the most vigorous of the sports considered. Dr. Hawk's investigations have brought to light a fact of almost equal interest. The blood average of a college athlete is found to contain 5,600,000 red corpuscles per cubic millimetre, while that of the average male, according to physiological text books, is only between 4,500,000 and 5,000,000.

"The enormous increase in the blood count following vigorous athletic exercise," states Dr. Hawk, "probably is due to the sudden passage into the circulation of a large number of cells lying inactive in various parts of the body before the exercise took place."

SOCIETY TO AID GENIUSES.

London Jews Start Organization for Benefit of Struggling Artists and Musicians.

Philanthropic Jews in London have started an organization which has been termed the Society for the Unearthing of Geniuses, but which is officially known as the Educational Aid society.

The purpose of this charitable body is to prevent talents languishing, and to help them into recognition. Many are the quaint tales this charity has to tell. Here is one of a Russian lad, prevented from developing his talent as a violinist in his native country on account of his creed.

The boy fled his way across Europe till he reached London. Here he earned his bread by giving violin lessons at 25 cents an hour. The society heard of the musician and the lad was put through a course of musical instruction.

Then there was a poor girl, daughter of a shoemaker, whose gift for modeling struggled in vain for expression. She made slippers by day and modeled by night. The society came to her help, too, and she has just won the first prize in the art competition of the board schools.

Among other cases helped there have been six of exceptional musical talent, "of whom it is confidently hoped the general public is destined to hear a good deal in the near future."

In another instance "a real loss to the musical world has been averted" by helping a young artist of "an exceedingly fine voice and great musical powers" to pursue her studies abroad. Several other of the society's proteges will be represented by specimens of their work at the St. Louis exhibition.

WILL WEAR THE MONOCLE.

In Search for Novelty, Women of London Propose Adoption of Single Eyeglass.

In their search for novelty the women of London have decided to adopt the monocle, the wearing of which has hitherto been regarded as a masculine prerogative. They are, however, encountering some difficulty in following the fashion, for every monocle will not answer the purpose. In the first place, the woman's eyeglass is smaller than that intended for masculine wear, and considerable time is required to accustom the wearer to its use.

The milled eyeglass edge is an invaluable aid to its proper adjustment, but while the roughness insures a certain amount of firmness it is a source of irritation to a delicate skin.

The feminine wearer of the monocle is not content with the ordinary black silk cord, but wears chains of gold or platinum links set in some cases with brilliant and precious stones.

BOARD FAST-MOVING TRAIN

German Inventor Transfers Passengers Without Stopping Expresses—Eight Minutes Required.

Engineer Mare, of Berlin, who has been seeking to find a way to enable passengers to enter and leave express trains traveling at full speed, thus avoiding the delays of stopping, has constructed an electric carriage, which stands on a sliding when the express goes by at full speed on the main line. When the express passes, Mare's carriage starts in pursuit, and, as it runs at a higher speed, it soon catches the express. Grappling irons are then thrown out and passengers are exchanged. Experiments have shown that a train can be caught, 20 passengers discharged and the electric car be back at the station again discharging passengers within eight minutes.

Their Real Want.

An expert claims to be able to make short men tall, but what short men are looking for, says the Chicago Daily News, is some one to make them fush.

The Bee.

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A NEW LEADERSHIP.

The time for action on the part of the negroes of this country has come. Political parties are divided on questions and issues. The bone of contention is the negro. He is neither recognized as a citizen nor respected as a beast. His leadership is a nonentity and his manhood a subordinated quantity. He has neither the power nor the courage to exercise that citizenship guaranteed by the constitution. The state right doctrine is the paramount law wherever the negro exists. What is now needed is a new leadership, a leadership that knows no compromise, but one manhood and independence, a leadership that will sacrifice all personal ambition and self-aggrandizement. At this time is there such a leadership? THE BEE is free to admit that there is none, but one is needed and it must come. Our present leadership is weak who claim superiority of citizenship, and treacherous, apologetic and humiliating. Our present leadership is the officeholder which caters to administrative fallacies. It deals in glittering generalities and bows to false gods. The negro race is on the brink of destruction and the time is now ripe to throw off the mask that blinds and come out in the light. The negro is being deceived by this leadership which has been sailing in a misty ocean. The negro has no rights which administrative powers respect; he has no flag under which he can claim protection and he lives only by sufferance. The cowardly leadership whose tongue is stayed by his appointment to office, which is few; a nation of toilers, a race of faithful and loyal citizens, true to a constitution whose articles are violated and whose declarations mean mockery to our civilization.

Our present leadership means continued humiliation, degradation and subordination that which is borrowed from those. This leadership has been the chief conspirator since the emancipation of the negro race and today he is the willing slave for political parties. We need a new leadership.

OUR SCHOOLS.

It is so strange that the intelligent negro so to speak will allow himself to be hoodwinked into a scheme that he knows to be to his injury. There have been all kinds of rumors afloat concerning the conduct of our colored schools, especially the High and Manual Training. The persons who make these charges dare not come out in the light so that their reputation and character may be looked into. Before any one should attempt to degrade another his reputation and character for morality should first be above suspicion. THE BEE is well aware that there are certain negroes in this city who are inimical to our schools and many of the teachers. THE BEE is well aware that these individuals dare not make the charges in writing, because they would be shown up in their true light. An article appeared in a local paper a few days ago reflecting upon certain schools and if the writer had not been a coward he would have signed his name and particularized the parties to whom he referred. If the individual is morally fit he will not, now, decline to sign his name and point out the individuals.

THE NEGRO IN POLITICS.

It is very surprising to see the negro such a political nonentity. He is afraid individuals. He is afraid to express himself in matters relating to his own welfare and will even go so far as to condemn those who dare to take up weapons for his defense.

What is he to hope if the Republican party should again come into power? What inducements will the Democratic party make to obtain the negro vote?

What has the negro gained under the present administration. There is not a negro in office who has the temerity to oppose or to condemn any wrong that is perpetuated against him. The southern negro, so far as his political liberty is concerned, is a nonentity indeed and in fact. He has no rights which the white man respects.

The courts of the highest resort claim that he has no standing there. The Congress of the United States says the negro has no standing there. The President of the United States demonstrated his inability to enforce a confirmation of his own appointment, although it was only opposed by a Democratic Senator of the state to which it was made. What then is the negro to gain, if either one of the two parties should win in November? The Democratic party opposes the negro because he is allied to the Republican party. The latter party is unable to protect him and it shows its indifference towards him in political contests. Must he organize a party of his own, or must he ally himself to a party that will guarantee to him equality of citizenship? If so, where is that party? It is claimed that the Socialist party comes nearer granting equal rights to all citizens more so than any other party now in existence. There is no more reason for the negro to continue in the Republican party than any white man who joins any party whenever he pleases. It may be argued that the white man is not disfranchised. He may not be. The reason he has not, he has sense enough to change his politics when he sees that he is not receiving his money's worth. If the negro could be induced to change, he would be respected the same as the white man. White men who have been allied to the Republican and Democratic parties have changed their politics and returned to the parties from which they left. The sooner the negro realizes the importance of going where it will be to his best interest, he will be a factor in the great body politics.

WAS NOT A CANDIDATE.

(From the New York Age.)
Col. William Calvin Chase of the Washington Bee, who has been bossing the Republican machine of the District of Columbia since the bottom dropped out of the picturesque Perry Hercules Carson eight years ago, had the political life crushed out of him in the cyclone of ballots at the primaries last week. Mr. John F. Cook captured the glittering but unsubstantial honor, and he should give it "a local habitation and a name" by having himself made National Committeeman of the District of Columbia. Verily, "there all the honor lies," and power, too. We congratulate Col. Chase upon his being relieved from a burden which will enable him to edit more closely his newspaper. The pen in the hand of an editor who knows the ropes is mightier than the political sword.

If Editor Fortune had taken the pains to have Editor Chase's letter he would not have written the above lie. Editor Chase discovered treachery and deception in his own camp at the time he had the enemy defeated and withdrew from the contest. Then again, President Roosevelt is opposed to Home Rule in this city which would have prevented Editor Chase from voting for him anyway, had he been elected. THE BEE is not for any man who is not for the editor of THE BEE, President Roosevelt not excepted.

JUDGE PRITCHARD.

Mr. Fortune, of the New York Age, in an editorial two weeks ago saw fit to attack Judge Pritchard on his appointment as Judge of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. THE BEE begs leave to inform Mr. Fortune that there is not a fairer man who sits upon the bench of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. There is not a member of the local bar who has not the highest respect and admiration for him because he has been fair and just in his rulings and decisions. He may have been guilty of lilywhiteman or he may not have been, but there is one thing certain, he has defended every interest of the negro since he has been judge and we are informed by negroes from North Carolina that Judge Pritchard is not and has never been inimical to their interests. If Mr. Fortune wants to hit the President or criticize him for appointing Judge Pritchard let him come out like a man and do so. There are worse men in the Republican party than Judge Pritchard and THE BEE would rather trust the destiny of the negro with him than it would with hundreds of Republicans who pretend to be friendly to him. If the negroes were pressed a little harder by lilywhiteman, we are of the opinion that they would get together.

THEY HAD EFFECT.

For two weeks the New York Age has been lecturing the President for appointing Hon. J. C. Pritchard to the Circuit Judgeship. THE BEE has the highest respect for Judge Pritchard and it believes that the President has made no mistake in that appointment. Mr. Pritchard of today is not Mr. Pritchard of two years ago. The entire editorial page of the Age was devoted to a denunciation of the Presi-

dent and Judge Pritchard last week and week before last. And in return for the uncompromising editorials Mr. Jerome A. Petterson has been appointed a United States Consul. If more negro editors in the United States would speak out in open meeting they would be respected.

THE BEE congratulates Mr. Petterson and wishes him a successful career. It has great confidence in his ability and manhood.

CHARLES H. FAIRBANKS.

The salvation of the Republican party is the nomination of Hon. Charles F. Fairbanks, by Indiana. It is quite evident that there will be no split in the ranks of the Democratic party, if we are to believe what Mr. Hearst has said, and sure we have no cause to doubt his recent declaration. The moneyed interest of the country is against the present administration. The negroes in the North, and in those states where their votes are counted, will assert their independence, and there is every reason to believe that they prefer Mr. Fairbanks to President Roosevelt. With Mr. Fairbanks as the presidential nominee and Hon. Timothy Woodruff of New York as the vice-presidential nominee, the Republican party would have a better chance of electing its tickets.

Hon. Geo. B. Cortelyou, secretary of the department of Commerce, is a Republican, but not such a one that warrants him to appoint a negro to a clerkship in his office.

Editor Fortune is now happy.

Strange that state conventions indorse the President and none want him.

It looks like Fairbanks and Woodruff. Nothing is certain until it is made certain.

When a Juvenile Court is established, a new judge will be appointed.

Judge Pritchard is doing business at the same old stand, Editor Fortune to the contrary notwithstanding.

Recorder J. C. Duney has received his orders and left for North Carolina.

President Roosevelt wants Cheatham to come as a delegate from North Carolina. Why was he removed from the recorder's office?

Register J. W. Lyons is having some opposition in his delegation. The white delegates will wage war on him.

A new negro party will be organized in St. Louis, Mo.

It would be well before so many of these new arrivals in the city declare themselves leaders, to consult the people.

The moment a new negro arrives in the city he either wants to lead or dictate who shall compose the colored society.

A new president of the Bethel Literary has been elected to succeed Mr. Geo. W. Jackson. He has been elected to elevate the institution. Toomey was also. But the Second Baptist died for the want of breath. It is bad to change doctors when you are improving.

The case of H. Augustus Guess v. Jerome A. Johnson, et al., was settled last week by payment in full of the judgment. Mr. Guess was one of the first of the depositors to bring suit for his money and won his case in the Justice of the Peace Court. It was afterwards appealed; the appellants giving as surety one of the bond companies of this city. In the Supreme Court the judgment of the lower court was affirmed and the debt paid as stated. This is the first and only case in which judgment has been satisfied. Mr. Guess was represented by Attorney L. Melendez King.

NO DUTY ON PULP WOOD.

Appraisers Make Important Decision as to Paper Stock—Ruling Result of Protest.

Another pulp decision of interest to paper manufacturers has been handed down by the board of United States general appraisers, which declares that roused pulp wood is free of duty as paper stock. This case has involved more labor than any other that has come before the board for a long time, on account of the bitter fight made by the paper manufacturing companies which have roused plants in the United States to keep out the Canadian roused wood.

Roused pulp wood is spruce or poplar, cut into logs about two feet long, and with the bark and roughness removed by a mechanical process called rousing. This is done in Canada for economy in transportation, and the logs in this condition are ready to go direct into the grinders.

Acting under the direction of the secretary of the treasury, the customs officials have been until the present time classifying the wood as "blocks or sticks, rough hewn," at 20 per cent. The new ruling was secured upon a protest from a Vermont manufacturer.

SOAP TREE VALUABLE.

STEPS BEING TAKEN FOR ITS MANUFACTURE IN ALGERIA.

Letter from an American Consul General in Germany to Department of Commerce Discloses Some Interesting Information.

Consul Guenther, at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Germany, sends in a breezy letter to the department of commerce in which he tells about the "soap tree" of Algeria. There are soap plants and soap roots and soap trees. First, there is the soapwort, which every Dutch and Belgian, Danish, German and Austrian housewife raises in her garden and uses as she would soap, the leaves yielding a profuse lather. Then there is the Leucocroton montanum, a kind of lily, which grows along the slopes of the Rocky mountains and which the Digger Indians use to catch trout by filling the waters of the pools in which the fish live full of the soapy lather of this root, thus making the trout ill and causing them to rise to the surface. Then there is the Lechugilla (Agave heterantha), a variety of century plant, the roots of which the Mexicans use for soap, and the amole (Chorogalum pomeridianum), a sort of lily used by the Mexicans of lower California for soap.

But, according to Consul Guenther, the soap tree differs from all these in the respect that it all but bears cakes of nice castle soap instead of fruit or berries. Heretofore all these plants, from soap tree to soap berry, have been used simply by semi-civilized folk in place of commercial soap, but now it appears the Algerian soap tree is to be turned to commercial purposes. Consul Guenther says:

"German papers report that steps are being taken in Algeria to manufacture natural soap on a large scale from a tree known as Sapindus utilis. This tree, which has long been known in Japan, China and India, bears a fruit of about the size of a horse chestnut, smooth and round. The color varies from a yellowish green to brown. The inner part is of a dark color and has an oily kernel. The tree bears fruit in its sixth year and yields 55 to 220 pounds of fruit, which can be easily harvested in the fall. By using water or alcohol the saponaceous ingredient of the fruit is extracted. The cost of production is said to be small, and the soap, on account of possessing no alkaline qualities, is superior to the ordinary soap of commerce."

SILK WORM EXPERIMENTS.

University of California Professor Attempting to Determine Feasibility of Raising Them.

Through the efforts of Prof. C. W. Woodworth, of the department of entomology of the University of California, a second attempt is being made to determine whether or not silkworms can be raised in California on such a scale as to make the venture a commercial success. Some years ago money was appropriated by the state legislature for experiments along these lines, but no favorable results were reached. The apparatus used in the experimenting was turned over to the university. The problem is now being attacked by Prof. Woodworth in a thorough manner.

Through the good offices of N. Yokoyama, a Japanese of San Francisco, who has lately returned from the Orient, Prof. Woodworth has secured four or five million eggs of the silk worm, which are now being hatched at Berkeley. Three varieties of worms will be used in the experiments. They are the Japanese, the Russian and the Persian varieties.

The experiments now being conducted will be watched with interest, as the plan of raising silk worms in this country has been tried in many places besides California. The only exception to the list of failures is recorded in the history of some experiments carried on in Pennsylvania.

INVESTIGATING RADIUMITE.

Scientific Men Are Making Further Study of Montana's "Charm" Metal.

Experts are making investigations at Butte, Mont., to determine in what quantities the strange curative mineral used by miners as a "charm," known as radiumite, which was discovered recently by Dr. G. D. Bryant, can be obtained. Further tests of its quality are being made.

Herman von Miltz, a German scientist, is investigating the discovery under the directions of his government and says that his tests have thus far been confirmatory of the report made by Dr. Bryant. Samples of the mineral were sent to Paris to be tested by M. and Mme. Curie, the discoverers of radium, and they reported that the substance could not be classified, as the mineral was unknown to science. They added that it was highly probable that it contained radium to some extent.

B. W. Thayer, the mining manager of the Amalgamated Copper company, is investigating the deposits of the mineral which have been found on Amalgamated mining property.

Solution for Tunnel Problem.

Now that it promises to be a season of tornadoes in the west, the Chicago Daily News suggests that we might saw up our tunnels into convenient lengths and sell them to the farmers for cyclone cellars.

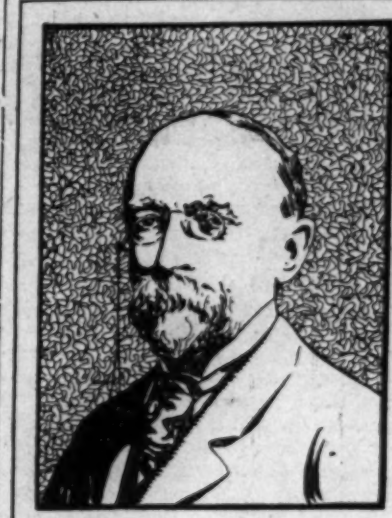
Arouses Anger Also.

There is a great deal in this theory that music may arouse even the feeble to manifestations of intense activity, says the Chicago Daily News. Take "Bella," for instance.

OUR INDUSTRIAL METHODS. HOW HE SAVED HIS CROP.

They Will Be Studied This Summer by Prussia's Noted Minister of Commerce.

Berlin (Germany) Special.
In further pursuance of his well-established policy of borrowing for industrial Germany everything good which the United States has to offer, Emperor William has deputed his Prussian minister of commerce, Herr Theodore Moeller, to go to America in August, study the industrial side of the St. Louis exposition, and make an exhaustive investigation of commerce and finance, with a view to introducing in Germany whatever he finds



HERR THEODOR MOELLER.
(Minister of Commerce of the Kingdom of Prussia.)

worthy of recommendation. His trip will be what the Germans call a "Studienreise"—literally, a "study journey." "Studienreisen" to the United States are now considered an indispensable part of the equipment which a modern, up-to-date German business man must have. Dozens of big German merchants and manufacturers from all over the Fatherland will make them this summer, and it is therefore natural that Emperor William, who is the greatest German business man of all, should order his ministers to follow suit.

Herr Moeller, who is a Westphalian and 64 years old, is one of the few Germans occupying high government rank who come from "self-made" stock. Most German cabinet officers and high functionaries are barons, counts or nobles, with "von" attached to their names.

Herr Moeller, however, is the descendant of good old "buergerliche" progenitors. He is known throughout the country as "the long Moeller," on account of his extreme height. Moeller ranks as the leading authority and frank advocate of the trust system in Germany. He believes that combination is the order of the age and that unless great manufacturing interests pool issues for a common purpose, Germany cannot hold its own in the markets of the world in competition with the great combines of America. He thinks, however, that the American "community of interests" idea is not ideal, because of the over capitalization feature and the placing of too much power in a few hands.

The Prussian minister of commerce will be accompanied to America by four of his department chiefs. He will be the third official the kaiser has sent to the United States for such a mission.

PORTO RICO'S NEW CHIEF.

Judge Winthrop Chosen to Succeed William Hunt as Governor of the Tropical Island.

Washington (D. C.) Special.

President Roosevelt has selected Judge Beakman Winthrop, of the court of first instance, Philippine Islands, to succeed William Hunt as governor of Porto Rico. Judge Winthrop is from New York. He is a member of one of the oldest families of New York, a graduate of Harvard and a personal friend of President Roosevelt. He went to the Philippines as the assistant executive secretary to the Philippine commission.



JUDGE BEAKMAN WINTHROP.
(Appointed Governor of Porto Rico by the President.)

He made a record for efficiency and during the temporary absence of Mr. Ferguson acted for several months as secretary of the commission. During a brief sojourn in this country nearly two years ago Judge Winthrop saw much of the president and was entertained by him at the white house. Later he was appointed by the president as judge of the court of first instance. The Philippine commission has expressed regret at the prospective loss of his services to the Philippine Islands. Judge Winthrop will not assume office in Porto Rico until the beginning of the next fiscal year, July 1, it having been decided Gov. Hunt shall continue in the office until then.

Japanese Soldiers Are Quiet.

The soldiers of Japan are noiseless fighters. There are no bands, and no drums; and no matter how excited they are, they utter no shouts or cheers.

Nebraska Farmer Dragged Grasshoppers Off Wheat and Let Them Starve to Death.

A man who used to live in southern Nebraska was growing wheat one year when the grasshopper struck him. He had a 40-acre field of wheat that year, promising a big yield, and the prospect of its having to go to feed his enemies, the grasshoppers, was galling almost beyond endurance. Very soon after the vanguard of the hoppers appeared, however, this gentleman made an entomological discovery that saved his crop.

"I found," he said, "that the grasshoppers were in the habit of climbing the wheat stalks every morning to spend the day feeding on what was intended to feed me and my family. I used to go out to the field to see how they were getting on every morning, and in my impatience at the liberties they were taking with my wheat I would occasionally strike a clump of them as they hung to a stalk and knock them to the ground."

"After awhile I noticed that when a grasshopper was thus dislodged he made no further effort to get his dinner, but remained on the ground until the regular time to climb the stalk next morning. Immediately on making the important discovery I went and took down our long wire clothesline, and called my wife to come and help me. Then we went through that 40-acre field, dragging the clothesline over the wheat between us, and knocked all the grasshoppers to the ground. There they stayed till the next day."

"Next morning we gave the hoppers just time enough to get well started up the stalks when we went out and repeated the proceeding of the day before. The result was the same, and in the course of a few days every grasshopper in that field had died of starvation. Our neighbors came out every morning to jeer at us, and called us a pair of old idiots, but we harvested the only wheat crop in that part of Nebraska that year."

RUBBER PAVING TOO COSTLY.

Plan Urged for London Roads Is Vetoed by Experts—Would Bankrupt Taxpayers.

The success of the rubber road recently laid under the archway of Buckingham palace and of several other private roads in London has brought forth a proposal that London should be made a city of silence by paving the roads with India rubber. It is estimated by an expert, however, that the scheme is too costly, as for every square yard of rubber covered roadway rate payers would have to pay \$15.

"Rubber roads are hopeless," said the London manager of a New York firm of rubber tilters. "No public authority would ever dare to venture on the initial expense of such a costly undertaking, in spite of the fact that a rubber road lasts a lifetime."

"Apart from the cost, however, there is no reason why London's streets should not be rubber paved. Horses, for one thing, could dispense with shoes. Heavy traffic does not affect it. Much of the cement paving at Broad street station in Philadelphia, for instance, has to be renewed every two years, but a rubber road laid down ten years ago is still there. Rubber roads, moreover, are sanitary, clean and waterproof."

DIVING CAGE IS A MARVEL.

The Invention of Milwaukee Man Used at a Great Depth in the Pacific Ocean.

A steel diving cage, invented by Worden Smith, of Milwaukee, was used successfully at Tacoma, Wash., recently in locating the British steel ship Adelaha, which turned turtle and sank in 35 fathoms five years ago. In his cage Smith descended and found the Adelaha lying on her side and partly covered with mud. Owing to her great depth several attempts to raise it almost impossible to work there, and one having lost his life. Smith's feat is the wonder of marine circles. His diving cage is big enough for two men to work inside. It has small windows of heavy glass and on the outside of the cage are armlike contrivances in the shape of grappling hooks and bars, which are manipulated by men inside.

BATTLE WITH BARN RATS.

Pennsylvania Man Has Narrow Escape from Death in Fight with Angry Rodents.

Curtis Dettler, of East Berlin, Pa., had a narrow escape from death in a desperate battle with barn rats. He was engaged in tearing up the floor in the entry of the barn when he unearthed a large nest of rats, which instantly attacked him. He succeeded in killing about a dozen of them, but the enraged rodents piled on him in such numbers that he was entirely covered by them and so severely bitten that it was with difficulty that he succeeded in making his way from the barn.

His friends discovered him in an unconscious condition, almost dead from loss of blood, and when a physician was called in it was necessary to cauterize all the wounds to prevent blood poisoning.

A Fair Exchange.

Three noted Parisian dressmakers pay rapturous tributes to American women. That's all right, says the New York Telegram. Nearly all those same American women have paid some rapturous old prices for creations and such.

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affalo has a struggling young genius expects some day to be numbered among the men of wealth and prominence of the country. He is Frank Roy, who, though barely of age, has been able to exercise his inventive powers to such an extent that he has already attracted the attention of some of the noted scientists connected with

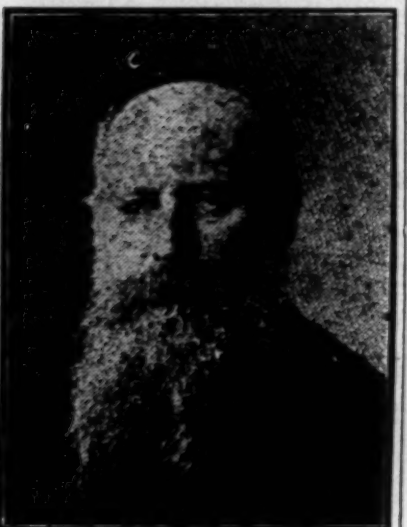
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CAREER OF VERESTCHAGIN.

Famous Russian Artist Painted Pictures of War and Preached Gospel of Peace.

St. Petersburg Special.
Verestchagin, the Russian painter of war scenes, who went down with the Petropavlovsk at Port Arthur, was in the far east to paint battles and was the guest of Admiral Makaroff. He was one of the world's greatest painters. He painted war scenes with the idea of showing up the horrors of warfare, and succeeded. He was awarded the Nobel peace prize for the work which the Swedish academy recognized his realistic pictures were doing in the cause of peace.

Verestchagin was born in 1842 at Tcheroporets, in Novgorod, Russia. The son of a Russian landed proprietor, he was sent to a naval academy when eight years old and graduated at the age of 17 years. Instead of entering the military service he went to Paris and studied art under Gerome. In 1867 he went through the Turkoman campaign with Kauffmann, participating in all the engagements, that he might know what war really was before he attempted to



VASSILI VERESTCHAGIN.
(Famous Russian Painter Who Was Killed at Port Arthur.)

depict it on canvas. Since then he had been following the armies of many nations.

He took part in the campaign of the Caucasus and the Russo-Turkish war, and was in the hottest of the fighting at Plevna. He painted a cycle of 20 paintings of the Russo-Turkish war, a similar cycle on India, and another on the Spanish-American war. In the Philippines he camped with Gens. MacArthur and Lawton, and the best known of his Philippine pictures is "Lawton's Last Fight." Another picture famous in America is "The Charge of Roosevelt's Rough Riders at San Juan." The realism of his pictures was illustrated at Buffalo, where the horror expressed in the figure of a single soldier caused a mother with a son in the Philippines to swoon.

Verestchagin visited the United States several times, first in 1888, and in December, 1901, an exhibition of his pictures was held in Chicago. While there that winter he occupied the pulpit of All Souls' Independent church, and preached a sermon on war, whose effect on society he compared to the effect of an ever opening and ever recurring wound upon the body of a human being. Verestchagin also painted wars and historical scenes which took place before his birth and centuries back, and these pictures alone would have made him famous, notably his series representing Napoleon's retreat from Moscow. His painting of the crucifixion of Christ is one of the most famous pictures of that tragedy of history.

NEW HOODOO OF THE NAVY

Battleship Missouri Has Made a Record Which Entitles It to That Appellation.

Washington (D. C.) Special.
Capt. W. S. Cowles, commander of the battleship Missouri, which is called by some the new hoodoo of the navy, will have to submit to a rigid inquiry to determine who was responsible for the terrible explosion on his ship, by which over 30 men were killed. When Capt. Cowles' craft ran into the battle-



CAPT. W. S. COWLES.
(Commander of the Ill-Fated Battleship "Missouri.")

ship Illinois not long ago no lives were lost and only a superficial inquiry was made. Capt. Cowles is a brother-in-law of President Roosevelt, and word comes from the executive mansion that no influence will be brought to bear to make the inquiry less rigid than in any other similar case. Prior to his recent mishaps Capt. Cowles had a splendid record, and his friends consider him a victim of untoward circumstances. His enemies, on the other hand, think that the accidents alluded to resulted from lax management of the ship's affairs.

RARE SAILFISH IS CAUGHT.

Lucky Cincinnati Fisherman Is Offered \$300 for His Catch, But Refuses It.

The luckiest Cincinnati fisherman this year is Edward Hart, who recently caught a large sailfish, a few miles at sea, off Miami, Fla.

This fish is one of the rarest known to science. Previous to the one caught by Mr. Hart there had been but four others captured; three of them are in European museums and one is at the Smithsonian institution.

As soon as the officials of the Smithsonian institution at Washington learned of Mr. Hart's lucky catch they telegraphed to him an offer of \$300 for the fish.

The offer was declined by Mr. Hart. He will have taxidermist mount the fish, after which this member of the finny tribe will be presented by Mr. Hart to the Queen City club.

The one caught by the Cincinnati weighs 75 pounds and is a perfect specimen of its kind.

These sailfish are peculiarly constructed. On their backs is a sort of a pocket from which they can put up a fibrous oval fin, which forms a sail for the fish when moving at the surface of the ocean. When the wind is blowing strong these fish can travel at a rapid rate when their sail is set.

On the under part of the fish is a long fin, which they can draw entirely into the body as they sail.

The long sword protruding from the fish's head makes this tribe a formidable enemy to the other fishes. Sailfish are found only along the Florida coast.

A few days after Mr. Hart caught his specimen he saw two or three others sailing on top of the water and going at a rapid rate.

FOURTH WIFE AT AGE OF 85.

Wealthy Octogenarian Claims He Is Setting Good Example to the Younger Generation.

In the presence of his son, eight grandchildren and four great-grandchildren, James S. VanCourt, a wealthy resident of Mount Vernon, N. Y., who is in his eighty-sixth year, and three times a widower, was married the other night to Mrs. Louisa Pines. The bride, who is about 40 years of age and handsome, is a widow and has one son ten years old. Mr. VanCourt said: "This is my fourth experience, and I take it that I am setting a good example to the younger generation. I was married the first time at the age of 23. Twelve years later my first wife died, and I was married again at 34. My third marriage occurred when I was 67 years old. The third time I was married I was engaged at nine o'clock in the morning and married at 11 o'clock."

Then Mr. VanCourt laughed heartily. "My third wife," continued Mr. VanCourt, "was a New York school teacher. She died last July, and since that time I have been very lonely. That is the principal reason why I have chosen a fourth wife. I have a very comfortable home and I did not want to break up housekeeping and go out into the world at my advanced age. Mrs. Pines came along, and, after a courtship of about two months, we struck a bargain."

NEW GERM-KILLING PROCESS

Swissvale, Pa., Man Declares He Has Wonderful Preparation—Would Clean Pittsburg Water.

Arthur Nestfield, of Swissvale, Pa., declares that he has discovered a process whereby all the water in Pittsburg's reservoirs can be rid of typhoid fever and other germs, and all poisonous matter, at an expenditure of about \$25. Nestfield's means of sterilization is contained in a secret chemical which he mixes and rolls into small pills, and places them in the water. Five minutes after the pill has been deposited in the water, he says, all the germs are dead and the water is free from poisonous matter.

The preparation was discovered by Nestfield and his brother, Dr. V. R. Nestfield, of the English army. Since coming to Pittsburg he has been interested in water filtration. He asserts that if his preparation is used in drinking water all danger of typhoid fever, cholera and dysentery will be gone. He also declares that the mud coated water pipes of the city would be cleared with the chemical if used in the water, and that once cleared of germs they would remain so as long as the preparation was used in the reservoir. The preparation can be used in any quantity and its inexpensiveness is one of its strong points.

Pliny Was Too Slow.

Here is another case where the poets have antedated the scientists, according to the New York Tribune. Dr. Francolini, of Rome, Italy, has published a statement to the effect that the source of the Clitumnus, a small Umbrian river sacred to the Romans, may contain radium, basing his opinion on a description of Pliny and on passages in the works of many writers and poets, from Virgil to Byron. The waters at the source of the river are the color of violet. The matter is being investigated by scientists.

Experience or Theory?

That New York woman who says flirting is as necessary as it is pleasant will please pardon us, says the Chicago Record-Herald, for assuming that she speaks from experience and is not gladdening us with mere theoretical stuff.

Others Have Been There.

The Chicago Daily News remarks that Alexieff is not the first man to discover the unpleasant consequences of occupying a job several sizes too large to be a fit.

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TAUGHT BOYS TO SMOKE.

Schoolmasters in England Gave Instructions in Use of Pipe and Tobacco 100 Years Ago.

At first sight the recent agitation for legislation to prevent the sale of tobacco to boys seems to show a state of affairs previously unknown. That such is not the case, however, is shown by a story of the closing years of the seventeenth century as related by De Rochefort, the French traveler, says the New York Herald.

During his visit to Worcester, England, he records, he was asked by his guide if it was the custom in France, as in England, that when children went to school they carried their pipes and tobacco, and that, at a stated hour, the master smoked with them, "teaching them how to hold their pipes and draw in the tobacco." There is ample corroboration that this is no mere idle tale.

What may be called the golden age of smoking was reached in the reign of Queen Anne. For a century the use of tobacco had steadily increased in popularity amongst the people of England. From the end of Queen Anne's reign until the last 30 years or so the practice of snuffing the herb usurped the place of the pipe among the cultured, though smoking never lost its hold upon the working classes.

In Cases of Suicide.

Dr. Waldo, city of London coroner, said in a lecture recently that a weapon in the hand of a man who had been murdered is always tightly grasped, so that the fingers sometimes have to be severed before it can be released. In the case of suicide there is no grasp at all.

LOVE SLEEPLESS MAN.

Wakeful New Jerseyite Is Recipient of Many Leap Year Proposals—Prefers Single Life.

Leap year proposals are pouring in on Albert E. Herpin, of Trenton, N. J. Herpin drives a delivery wagon for a grocery house. A few weeks ago he obtained newspaper notoriety through the publication of a report that he had not slept a wink for ten years.

Herpin, who is a man of good reputation, says that he lies down every night, but not to sleep. His wife died ten years ago, and the shock left him in a nervous state from which he has never recovered. In spite of his wakefulness he is robust, and apparently in the full enjoyment of perfect health.

Evidently the women of the country take kindly to sleepless men. Hundreds of proposals of marriage have been received by Herpin. The other day he received one from an alleged widow in South Dakota who wanted to give him her love and the benefit of a fortune of \$100,000.

A Brooklyn woman who says she is rich is willing to marry him because she knows that he must have a kind disposition. Herpin says that he is not open to a matrimonial venture just at this time.

NO "DAY OFF" FOR A JUDGE.

Barristers in Great Britain Can Apply for Injunctions at Any Time and Place.

Illustrating the proposition that a judge never puts aside his judgeship, the Westminster Gazette has the following: "Yesterday Mr. Justice Bucknill was surprised on the links by a barrister who presented an urgent request for a certain injunction. His lordship suspended his game, and after due consideration of the facts made the order, which was at once telegraphed to Cardiff, and no doubt took effect the same afternoon."

"On another occasion a barrister on a similar quest is rumored to have found his quarry bathing at Brighton. With a commendable devotion to his client's interests, he hired the next bathing machine and rapidly joined the judge in the water. The judge's surprise at being suddenly accosted in the well-known formula, 'I have an application to make, my lord, in a very urgent matter,' may be imagined. The law sometimes atones for its proverbial delay by these lightning injunctions."

FORT SCHLOSSER.

Old Stone Chimney Stands as a Reminder That English Once Held City of Detroit.

As we enter the suburbs of Niagara Falls, writes Ehen P. Dorr, in Four-Track News, on the left, now nestling amongst huge brick factories, is the picturesque stone chimney known as "Fort Schlosser." This old stack, which has been spared in the march of improvements, has weathered many seasons since its capacious due drew the sparks from Joncaire's hearth in the days of the French occupation. Standing at the head of the old portage around the falls, the Joncaire house was a landmark of importance in the early settlement of the frontier. Several buildings have been located here. The chimney, of substantial limestone masonry, remains a mute witness of the onward sweep of civilization, and the vast changes of two centuries in the environment of the cataract. The English, in 1760, erected a stockade here, and named it "Fort Schlosser," in honor of the officer in command.

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DREAM OF THE MINER.

Always Expecting to Stumble on a Colossal Fortune—But His Best Finds Are Small.

The first men in the mines were a sort of madmen, writes Joaquin Miller, in the Sunset Magazine. Like Cortes and his men, they expected every day, every hour, to come upon untold wealth. Men really expected to find houses of gold, or at least nuggets as big as barns. I remember that I always, day after day, year after year, expected, some time and in some strange and sudden way, to stumble on a colossal fortune. Yet if I should receive 25 cents a day for what work I did in the mines there would to-day be quite a balance to my credit, and a hundred thousand miners could say as much.

No, the mines never paid the men who worked them greatly, whether in this rich camp or elsewhere. But the gold that was dug out contributed to the wealth of the world and carried it on and up, so that no one should now complain. The great big lumps of gold, however, were never found. You can search the gold history of all Australia through and through, as well as California, and be surprised to learn that there has never yet a single lump or nugget of gold found too heavy to be handled by even a woman. Many nuggets were found, it is true, that were very promising in weight and size, but that was all. Yet they were like alluring beacon lights, and every new nugget, or new and rich deposit of dust, only excited men the more. So, like the gold-hunting Spaniards, they pierced every mountain pass, every canyon and burrowed in the bed of every accessible river on the western slope before they had been here a year. It is a notable fact that all the placer mines in California were found during the first three months.

VALUE OF A GOOD YAWN.

Medical Men Declare It Relaxes Tense Nerves and Contracted Muscles—Rests the Whole Body.

Yawning is not at all times an indication of a feeling of lassitude. More frequently it is an evidence that certain muscles have been overstrained and require rest. Medical men aver that a yawn is nature's demand for rest. Some people think they only yawn because they are sleepy. But this is not so. You yawn because you are tired. You may be sleepy, also, but that is not the real cause of your yawning. You are sleepy because you are tired, and you yawn because you are tired.

Whenever you feel like yawning, just yawn. Don't try to suppress it, because you think it is impolite to yawn. Put your hand over your mouth, if you want to, but let the yawn come. And if you are where you can stretch at the same time that you yawn, just stretch and yawn. This is nature's way of stretching and relaxing the muscles.

Don't be afraid to open your mouth wide and yawn and stretch whenever you feel like it. Indeed, if you are very tired, but do not feel like yawning, there is nothing that will rest you so quickly as to sit on a straight-backed chair, and, lifting the feet from the floor, push them out in front of you as far as possible, stretch the arms, put the head back, open the mouth wide and make yourself yawn. Those tense nerves will relax, the contracted muscles will stretch, and the whole body will be rested. Do this two or three times when you are tired, and see what it will do for you.

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HAGERSTOWN. 7:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. BOYD and way points. 7:30 a. m. 7:45 p. m. 11:30 p. m.

GAITHERSBURG and way points. 7:30 a. m. 7:45 p. m. 11:30 p. m. WASHINGTON JUNCTION and way points. 7:30 a. m. 7:45 p. m. 11:30 p. m.

BALTIMORE, week days. 7:30 a. m. 7:45 p. m. 11:30 p. m. 12:00 noon. 12:15 p. m. 12:30 p. m. 12:45 p. m. 1:00 p. m. 1:15 p. m. 1:30 p. m. 1:45 p. m. 2:00 p. m. 2:15 p. m. 2:30 p. m. 2:45 p. m. 3:00 p. m. 3:15 p. m. 3:30 p. m. 3:45 p. m. 4:00 p. m. 4:15 p. m. 4:30 p. m. 4:45 p. m. 5:00 p. m. 5:15 p. m. 5:30 p. m. 5:45 p. m. 6:00 p. m. 6:15 p. m. 6:30 p. m. 6:45 p. m. 7:00 p. m. 7:15 p. m. 7:30 p. m. 7:45 p. m. 8:00 p. m. 8:15 p. m. 8:30 p. m. 8:45 p. m. 9:00 p. m. 9:15 p. m. 9:30 p. m. 9:45 p. m. 10:00 p. m. 10:15 p. m. 10:30 p. m. 10:45 p. m. 11:00 p. m. 11:15 p. m. 11:30 p. m. 11:45 p. m. 12:00 p. m. 12:15 p. m. 12:30 p. m. 12:45 p. m. 1:00 p. m. 1:15 p. m. 1:30 p. m. 1:45 p. m. 2:00 p. m. 2:15 p. m. 2:30 p. m. 2:45 p. m. 3:00 p. m. 3:15 p. m. 3:30 p. m. 3:45 p. m. 4:00 p. m. 4:15 p. m. 4:30 p. m. 4:45 p. m. 5:00 p. m. 5:15 p. m. 5:30 p. m. 5:45 p. m. 6:00 p. m. 6:15 p. m. 6:30 p. m. 6:45 p. m. 7:00 p. m. 7:15 p. m. 7:30 p. m. 7:45 p. m. 8:00 p. m. 8:15 p. m. 8:30 p. m. 8:45 p. m. 9:00 p. m. 9:15 p. m. 9:30 p. m. 9:45 p. m. 10:00 p. m. 10:15 p. m. 10:30 p. m. 10:45 p. m. 11:00 p. m. 11:15 p. m. 11:30 p. m. 11:45 p. m. 12:00 p. m. 12:15 p. m. 12:30 p. m. 12:45 p. m. 1:00 p. m. 1:15 p. m. 1:30 p. m. 1:45 p. m. 2:00 p. m. 2:15 p. m. 2:30 p. m. 2:45 p. m. 3:00 p. m. 3:15 p. m. 3:30 p. m. 3:45 p. m. 4:00 p. m. 4:15 p. m. 4:30 p. m. 4:45 p. m. 5:00 p. m. 5:15 p. m. 5:30 p. m. 5:45 p. m. 6:00 p. m. 6:15 p. m. 6:30 p. m. 6:45 p. m. 7:00 p. m. 7:15 p. m. 7:30 p. m. 7:45 p. m. 8:00 p. m. 8:15 p. m. 8:30 p. m. 8:45 p. m. 9:00 p. m. 9:15 p. m. 9:30 p. m. 9:45 p. m. 10:00 p. m. 10:15 p. m. 10:30 p. m. 10:45 p. m. 11:00 p. m. 11:15 p. m. 11:30 p. m. 11:45 p. m. 12:00 p. m. 12:15 p. m. 12:30 p. m. 12:45 p. m. 1:00 p. m. 1:15 p. m. 1:30 p. m. 1:45 p. m. 2:00 p. m. 2:15 p. m. 2:30 p. m. 2:45 p. m. 3:00 p. m. 3:15 p. m. 3:30 p. m. 3:45 p. m. 4:00 p. m. 4:15 p. m. 4:30 p. m. 4:45 p. m. 5:00 p. m. 5:15 p. m. 5:30 p. m. 5:45 p. m. 6:00 p. m. 6:15 p. m. 6:30 p. m. 6:45 p. m. 7:00 p. m. 7:15 p. m. 7:30 p. m. 7:45 p. m. 8:00 p. m. 8:15 p. m. 8:30 p. m. 8:45 p. m. 9:00 p. m. 9:15 p. m. 9:30 p. m. 9:45 p. m. 10:00 p. m. 10:15 p. m. 10:30 p. m. 10:45 p. m. 11:00 p. m. 11:15 p. m. 11:30 p. m. 11:45 p. m. 12:00 p. m. 12:15 p. m. 12:30 p. m. 12:45 p. m. 1:00 p. m. 1:15 p. m. 1:30 p. m. 1:45 p. m. 2:00 p. m. 2:15 p. m. 2:30 p. m. 2:45 p. m. 3:00 p. m. 3:15 p. m. 3:30 p. m. 3:45 p. m. 4:00 p. m. 4:15 p. m. 4:30 p. m. 4:45 p. m. 5:00 p. m. 5:15 p. m. 5:30 p. m. 5:45 p. m. 6:00 p. m. 6:15 p. m. 6:30 p. m. 6:45 p. m. 7:00 p. m. 7:15 p. m. 7:30 p. m. 7:45 p. m. 8:00 p. m. 8:15 p. m. 8:30 p. m. 8:45 p. m. 9:00 p. m. 9:15 p. m. 9:30 p. m. 9:45 p. m. 10:00 p. m. 10:15 p. m. 10:30 p. m. 10:45 p. m. 11:00 p. m. 11:15 p. m. 11:30 p. m. 11:45 p. m. 12:00 p. m. 12:15 p. m. 12:30 p. m. 12:45 p. m. 1:00 p. m. 1:15 p. m. 1:30 p. m. 1:45 p. m. 2:00 p. m. 2:15 p. m. 2:30 p. m. 2:45 p. m. 3:00 p. m. 3:15 p. m. 3:30 p. m. 3:45 p. m. 4:00 p. m. 4:15 p. m. 4:30 p. m. 4:45 p. m. 5:00 p. m. 5:15 p. m. 5:30 p. m. 5:45 p. m. 6:00 p. m. 6:15 p. m. 6:30 p. m. 6:45 p. m. 7:00 p. m. 7:15 p. m. 7:30 p. m. 7:45 p. m. 8:00 p. m. 8:15 p. m. 8:30 p. m. 8:45 p. m. 9:00 p. m. 9:15 p. m. 9:30 p. m. 9:45 p. m. 10:00 p. m. 10:15 p. m. 10:30 p. m. 10:45 p. m. 11:00 p. m. 11:15 p. m. 11:30 p. m. 11:45 p. m. 12:00 p. m. 12:15 p. m. 12:30 p. m. 12:45 p. m. 1:00 p. m. 1:15 p. m. 1:30 p. m. 1:45 p. m. 2:00 p. m. 2:15 p. m. 2:30 p. m. 2:45 p. m. 3:00 p. m. 3:15 p. m. 3:30 p. m. 3:45 p. m. 4:00 p. m. 4:15 p. m. 4:30 p. m. 4:45 p. m. 5:00 p. m. 5:15 p. m. 5:30 p. m. 5:45 p. m. 6:00 p. m. 6:15 p. m. 6:30 p. m. 6:45 p. m. 7:00 p. m. 7:15 p. m. 7:30 p. m. 7:45 p. m. 8:00 p. m. 8:15 p. m. 8:30 p. m. 8:45 p. m. 9:00 p. m. 9:15 p. m. 9:30 p. m. 9:45 p. m. 10:00 p. m. 10:15 p. m. 10:30 p. m. 10:45 p. m. 11:00 p. m. 11:15 p. m. 11:30 p. m. 11:45 p. m. 12:00 p. m. 12:15 p. m. 12:30 p. m. 12:45 p. m. 1:00 p. m. 1:15 p. m. 1:30 p. m. 1:45 p. m. 2:00 p. m. 2:15 p. m. 2:30 p. m. 2:45 p. m. 3:00 p. m. 3:15 p. m. 3:30 p. m. 3:45 p. m. 4:00 p. m. 4:15 p. m. 4:30 p. m. 4:45 p. m. 5:00 p. m. 5:15 p. m. 5:30 p. m. 5:45 p. m. 6:00 p. m. 6:15 p. m. 6:30 p. m. 6:45 p. m. 7:00 p. m. 7:15 p. m. 7:30 p. m. 7:45

HERE'S A LITTLE



Pointer for You

By Miss May Clematis.

Some girls are too fresh.

They do not go alone on excursions.

They do not expect too much anxiety.

They do not express too much anxiety.

They do not expect to please everybody.

They do not expect to be of short duration now.

They do not introduce themselves to a male.

They do not imagine that you are pretty.

They are in bad taste to admire yourself.

They are like fresh cake it will get

dependence in a girl will demand

T. You must be able to protect

yourself.

They are slow to speak but quick to com-

pliment.

Self pride will after lead to ridicule

and disgust.

When your conscience is right, you

do not fear.

They are always on time when you intend

to attend church.

What will please some people will

satisfy others.

The honeymoon lasts three days on-

wardly that.

T. Dresses have been quite

popular this summer.

Do your duty and nothing more can

be expected of you.

Everything that becomes other peo-

ple may not become you.

He will not respect you, neither

will you ask to be introduced.

Familiarity should not be tolerated,

but cause you to be disrespected.

Deception is very often

valent in a faked minded girl.

Do not be selfish. It is in

bad taste to impose upon a true friend.

What on the face is vulgar. It readily

monstrates the character of the wo-

man.

A lady will allow a man to walk with

her with a cigar or cigarette in his

mouth.

Miss E. You should not doubt when

you see evidences of affections and

of love.

What you are and do not ever

ought to make of yourself some-

thing else.

Your good senses will teach you

whether you are respected by your

escort.

Always keep one thing in view and

that is always keep the gossipers

quite quiet.

A good house wife knows how to

manage a house and what will please

her husband.

Miss O. Do not believe everything

that is said to you. It is well to weigh

it, everything.

Sadie. Do not imagine that your

name cannot be filled by another.

There are often of this opinion.

Bessie. Be contented and you will

be contented. There are times in ones life

when one must become homesome.

Miss R. M. Flashy dressing will be-

come some people but what ones

thoughts are is another question.

Rita. Friendship can be alienated

by coolness and indifference. Some

people cannot appreciate true friend-

ship.

Miss T. M. You cannot expect to

lead your friends by deception. This

suggestion was given to you some

time ago.

Ida. How can you expect to demand

respect if you do not conduct yourself

ADVERTISE MATRIMONY.

Missourian Advances Reasons Why
Young People Should Marry
—His Motives.

Thomas M. Skaggs, of Sturgeon, Mo., is believed to be the first man to buy space in a newspaper to advertise the advantages of matrimony. He carries a regular advertisement in the Leader, the only paper in Sturgeon, in which each week he advances some new reason why the young people should marry. As a result of his vigilant advertising campaign the number of marriages in Sturgeon and vicinity has greatly increased.

Mr. Skaggs is not inspired by wholly unselfish motives. He is a notary public and performs marriage ceremonies for which he receives a fee. It is necessary to make application for a license before a notary public, and he receives a fee for that service also.

As Sturgeon is not the county seat, prospective brides and bridegrooms must obtain their licenses in Columbia. To simplify matters and make the road to matrimony easy, Mr. Skaggs has made arrangements with the marriage license clerk in Columbia to send licenses by mail on his application. This saves the young persons a trip to Columbia, and when they are in a hurry to marry they can obtain a license by telephone. One of Mr. Skaggs' characteristic advertisements reads as follows:

"Take my advice, young man. Get married and let me send for the license for you. I can keep a secret."

Although preachers did a thriving business in marriages before Mr. Skaggs began his campaign, they have been left far behind by his progressive methods. He performs nine-tenths of the marriage ceremonies in Sturgeon, and many come from a distance to be married by him.

PRODUCTION OF STEEL.

Output for 1903 Shows That Heavier
Bessemer Rails Are in
Demand.

A recent issue of the Bulletin, the official organ of the American Iron and Steel association, makes the following announcement concerning the production of Bessemer steel ingots and rails during the year 1903:

"The total production of Bessemer steel ingots and castings in 1903 will be 8,577,228 gross tons, against 9,138,363 tons in 1902, a decrease of 561,135 tons, or over six per cent. The production of 1902 was much the largest in our history."

"The production of all kinds of Bessemer steel rails was 2,813,583 gross tons, against a similar production in 1902 of 2,876,293 tons. The production in 1903 was 62,710 tons less than in 1902, when the maximum production was reached."

"There was a large increase in 1903 in the production of Bessemer steel rails weighing 85 pounds and over, as compared with 1902, and a considerable decrease in rails weighing 45 pounds and over and less than 85 pounds. The production in 1903 of rails weighing less than 45 pounds also shows a decrease."

"The total production of rails in 1903 will include rails made from open hearth steel, rails rolled from purchased Bessemer blooms, rails rolled by nonproducers of Bessemer steel ingots, and iron rails. The total from all these sources in 1902 amounted to 71,640 tons."

NAIL CAUSES DEATH.

Lodges in Negro's Appendix and Goes
Through the Intestine with
Fatal Results.

Seeds have caused appendicitis, and colds have caused it, but it is seldom that the pathological origin can be traced to an inch and a half wire nail, as in the case of William Bibb.

Bibb was a Pullman porter, 53 years old. He died in the University hospital at Philadelphia after an interesting medical record. Cirrhosis of the liver was supposed to be the cause of death, but the negro had heart trouble also, and he had been operated upon more than a year ago for an abscess of the abdomen, which could not be located at that time.

Dr. James Tyson had the body opened, and as soon as the appendix was exposed the nail was discovered skewered clean through the intestine. It is supposed that Bibb swallowed the nail more than a year ago, although he did not report it to the doctor. The appendix and the nail have been put in the laboratory of the Medical hall as a curio.

HOLDS DIVORCE RECORD.

Indiana Woman Separated from Seven
Men in the Course of Nine
Years.

Miss Lizzie McCarty, of Marion, Ind., enjoys the distinction of having been married seven times in nine years. The first husband was Jesse Hammer, whom she married when she was 20 years old, and was divorced from him three months later. Two months later she married him again, and in less than four months got a divorce from him. Her third husband, Lemuel Moore, was sent to the Michigan City prison and she obtained a divorce from him. She moved to Tipton and there married Levi Jack, from whom, in less than a year, she got a divorce. The trouble killed this husband, it is said. Then she married Eli Coats at Tipton and lived with him two years, when she got a divorce on account of cruel treatment. She went to Marion and married Ed. Hunt, from whom she obtained a divorce after six months. She resumed her maiden name.

May Be.

New York has a Joan of Arc, who looks like a southern girl. Perhaps, says the Chicago Daily News, she is the maid of New Orleans.

IS CHAMPION SPELLER

MISSOURI TEACHER CLAIMS NO
ONE CAN BEAT HIM.

Is Open for Contest with Anyone That
Knows the English Language—
Has Already Vanquished
Several Claimants.

For 32 years Prof. David Jones, a district schoolteacher, living near Lancaster, Mo., has been going around with a spelling chip on his shoulder, begging anything that talks English and walks on two legs to come along and knock it off. In that period five or six spellers have invaded Lancaster with blood in their eyes and dictionaries under their arms. They left town with the explanation that they were out of practice, or growling at the pronouncer. In consequence of which Prof. Jones closes his letters with the inscription: "The greatest English speller the world has ever produced."

In 1875 Prof. Jones had a spelling bout with a learned doctor of the University of Kansas. At the end of four hours the Missouri spelling Goliath won. He had missed only 14 words to the Jayhawker's 17. The match was close enough to be decidedly interesting, and Prof. Jones' championship belt was in greater danger than on any other occasion during the third of a century he has claimed it as his own.

In 1884, Mr. Triplett, the champion speller of Benton county, Mo., came to Lancaster to have a go at Prof. Jones, but he was easy. He carried home an unabridged dictionary with the words he missed encircled with blue pencil marks, a delicate suggestion from his rival.

At a church entertainment last winter, Prof. Jones spelled correctly 15,000 words.

For several years Prof. Jones has been trying to get the best spellers the state to organize like newspaper men, bankers and other craftsmen, but the spellers seem to be backward about taking hold of the enterprise. Prof. Jones argues that printers, stenographers and all those having to do with words owe it to their employers to perfect themselves in spelling, and, as the art is rarely acquired in school, he thinks an association for the object of acquiring proficiency in orthography by the workers with pen and paper should be encouraged.

"I am acquainted with a very pleasant young lady who aspires to be a stenographer," said Prof. Jones recently. "I asked her the important question in her line of work. 'Oh, my spelling never bothers me,' she said, lightly. In truth, it didn't—it was her employer who suffered."

The philosophy of spelling, Prof. Jones sums up as follows: "Spelling is not mastered in 12 easy lessons, and he who would walk with the elect must sacrifice hours to study, as in any other thing worth knowing. Good spelling is an evidence of culture. Did you ever hear a person who can properly spell and define words that range out of the ordinary, use slang or incorrect expressions? To spell well also implies the ability to talk well. Some accuse me of egotism about my spelling. Perhaps they are right, but most people are proud of something or other, and I'm thankful for my gift just as other men are of their powers of oratory or ability to break down the other side's center in football."

CAN READ BIBLE IN SCHOOL.

Kansas Supreme Court Renders Its
Opinion to This Effect—Decision
of Lower Court Affirmed.

The Kansas supreme court has rendered an opinion which in effect declares that the Bible may be read in the public schools of that state. It is customary to read the Bible or repeat the Lord's prayer as an opening exercise in nearly every Kansas school.

The case is one brought by J. B. Ballard, of Topeka, to compel the city board of education to permit his son Phillip to reenter the public schools from which he had been suspended because, on the advice of his father's attorneys, he refused to attend school in the morning exercises when the Bible and selections from the Psalms were read to the pupils. The district court refused to order the board of education to readmit the pupil, and this decision has been affirmed. The supreme court says:

"A public school teacher who, for the purpose of quieting the pupils and preparing them for their regular studies, repeats the Lord's prayer and the twenty-third psalm as a morning exercise, without comment or remark, in which none of the pupils is required to participate, is not conducting a form of religious worship or teaching sectarian or religious doctrines."

Elected by Town of Coia.

Chumleigh, a little Devonshire village in England, has elected a rural district councillor in a novel way. There were two candidates, and at a meeting it was suggested that they should toss a coin instead of going to a poll. This was agreed to, and with the aid of a shilling the election was settled.

Galatea Comes to Life.

Our cable dispatches recently stated that "good form" new requires animated gestures and speaking smiles from the London ladies who have so long cultivated the stony stare. It will be a queer performance, says the New York World, until they get used to it.

A Human Freak.

A woman who asks the police to find her husband says that a part of his right ear is missing. If the rest of the ear isn't missing, asks the Chicago Daily News, how does it happen that the man is? Has he been chomped?

YOUTH AND AGE IN UNION.

Buffalo Woman Aged Seventy, and
Worth \$500,000, Weds Syrian
of Twenty-Eight.

In the marriage of Gabriel Abu Kahl, 28 years of age, a Syrian who came to this country ten years ago, and Miss Margaretta Johnson, of Buffalo, who in the 70 years of her spinsterhood has accumulated a fortune of more than \$500,000 there is a most remarkable union of youth with age.

After a courtship of several years the marriage was recently solemnized at New York in the Church of St. Chrysostom by Rev. Thomas Henry Sill, rector of the church.

It was while the young Syrian was selling oriental jewelry in Buffalo that Miss Johnson met him. She soon became interested in his personality far more than in his wares. That was between five and six years ago. Although before she met Kahl nothing had been farther from Miss Johnson's thoughts than matrimony she found that she had become so attached to the young man that her life was incomplete without him.

It appears to have been about two years ago that the subject of marriage first began to be discussed between them. Such of her friends as she took into her confidence warned Miss Johnson against taking the step and pointed to the difference in their ages and to the fact that while she was wealthy the Syrian was comparatively poor. But protests of all sorts were useless in turning her from her purpose.

Until a few days ago the marriage was kept secret. When Mrs. Kahl was asked why she had never married before she said she had not had time to think about it.

GIRLS DISPLAY READY WIT.

Adopt Unique Method of Winning
Contest with Gang of Men
at Cincinnati.

By the quick wit and courage of two pretty girls a Cincinnati telephone company was prevented from erecting a pole in the alley in the rear of their residence. Mrs. H. L. Reed owns the place and after the workmen had dug a deep hole in the "shot gravel," it seemed to undermine the foundation of her house, and she complained to the city electrician and building inspector. These officials hurried to the place, but declared the foundation would not be affected after the pole was in the ground. They left and the workmen commenced digging. As soon as the hole was completed one of the men jumped in, as he feared the woman or her daughters might throw some obstacle into it. To his surprise, the two handsome girls sprang into the hole after him and refused to get out.

The man climbed out and left the girls holding the fort. Only the heads of the young ladies were above ground. The other men had the pole ready to put into the hole, but could not do so without injuring the girls. The scene attracted a large crowd and excitement ran high. At this juncture the city electrician came back, and, sizing up the situation, advised the foreman of the laborers to give it up and erect the pole elsewhere. The plucky girls refused to get out of the hole until assured that it would be filled up with dirt at once, which was done, amid the cheers of the amused spectators.

ANCIENTS' IDEA OF LOVE.

Scholars of Antiquity Called Cupid's
Art a Mental Disorder—Could Be
Diagnosed by Pulse Action.

An article on love recently published by the London Lancet has created much discussion on all sides. The paper declares that the idea of love being a disease "has the sanction of venerable antiquity."

"Apart from the Greek and Roman classics," says the Lancet, "it is a commonplace of the seventeenth century writers on medicine, such as the learned German Gregorius Horstius, who in a long academic dissertation on the nature of love showed it to be a mental disorder, while one of his opponents spoke of it as a result of poisoning by philters."

"Christopher Bilitzer averred that the best physicians could diagnose the disease from the action of the pulse, and reminded his audience—for the erudite disputants were being listened to by the nobility and gentry of Glesens—that Galen himself, after observing the pulse of the wife of Menippus, discovered her to be in love with one Pyriades, and by his professional discretion was able to restore her to a better state of mind."

SELLS HEART FOR \$5,000.

Johns Hopkins University Buys Mus-
ical Cardiac Organ of Ed-
ward Lewis.

Edward Lewis, a Pole, who has been giving exhibitions of his "musical heart" at medical colleges, has sold his heart to the Johns Hopkins university for \$5,000. He said the university had paid him \$500 down and would pay the remaining \$4,500 to his widow or heirs.

Lewis' home is in Chicago, but he has been exhibiting his remarkable heart at the Marion Sims Medical college, at St. Louis. His heart thumps with a musical sound that can be heard distinctly when the ear is held near his breast.

The peculiarity is due, he says, to a saber wound at the hands of a Russian guard while he was held in a Siberian prison.

More Appropriate.

Russians propose to change the name of Fort Arthur to Fort Nicholas. It seems, remarks the Washington Post, that Fort McInty would be more appropriate.

-Hair Restorer

All who are desirous of having a beautiful suit of hair, or if your hair is falling out, you should get a bottle of Hairoline, better known as the Renowned Hair Restorer Oriental Complexion Cream so cures all skin diseases and makes the skin like velvet. Price, 25c to 75c per bottle.

Treatment of the Skin and Scalp.

STRAIGHTENING A SPECIALTY.

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at 222 Alfred Street, Alexandria,

Va.

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Freeman's Alley

Where I can accommodate fifty

horses. Call and inspect our

new and modern caskets and in-

vestigate our methods of doing

first-class work.

1132 3rd St. N. W.

J. H. DABNEY,

Proprietor.

IN THE EAST.

Corran commerce amounts to about

\$15,000,000 per annum, the imports be-

ing double the exports.

A Japanese poem is generally limited

to five lines, containing five, seven,

five, seven, and seven syllables.

Japan was the last nation to enter the circle of world powers, but her emperor's pedigree makes the pedigree of other sovereigns look shabby. He is the one hundred and twenty-second in unbroken, direct descent, the founder of his house being contemporary with Nebuchadnezzar, 666 B. C.

Manchuria will be a successful competitor for the flour trade of the orient. The land is very fertile; there is cheap coal for the millers; the subsidized ships will make low rates and farmers are satisfied with 20 to 30 Mexican cents a day. The necessities of the rural people are few. The men, women and children labor in the fields and maintain a cheap, lowly life, living in mud houses and sleeping on mud beds. The entire household furniture and outfit is no greater than could be carried in a single wheelbarrow.

PATENT LAW.

A patent for a device, which states that a part is preferably made of a stated material, is not rendered invalid by the fact that when such part is made of a certain other material the device is inoperative.

Equity is without jurisdiction of a suit for infringement, where prior to its commencement defendant had ceased to infringe and was at that time neither threatening nor intending to continue infringement.

The fact that an invention constitutes an important and desirable improvement in an art, in the development of which many inventors have participated without making such improvement, affords persuasive evidence of patentability.

MIGRATE LIKE THE BIRDS.

Educational Institution in the North
Allows Its Students to Study
in the Sunny South.

Competition is so keen and educational opportunities so numerous that all sorts of inducements are held out by the various institutions to win students to their respective ranks, but it has remained for one of the foremost universities of the north to formulate a plan whereby students may work under continually sunny conditions, says the New York Herald.

Under this system students may receive credit for work accomplished in a small institution in the far south, the same as if done in the large northern university. So that a student matriculating in the fall quarter in the north may spend the winter quarter in the sunny south and then return for the spring quarter to the north, migrating with the birds, as it were.

The same method holds with some of the instructors. Even the catalogue of the southern university advises students to furnish themselves with fishing tackle and guns, as outdoor sports are most heartily encouraged. Is not this making education come easy?

NUGGETS FROM GEORGIA.

Heaven is not so high but a little child

can tiptoe and reach it.

Any fool in the country can look wise,

but he won't set the river on fire with

his wisdom.

Misery likes company, but you needn't

feel sociable when you see her coming.

John Shughrue,TIN ROOFING, SPOUTING AND
GUTTERING

Stove, Range and Furnace Work Done

1103 Seventh Street, N. W.

Repairing Promptly Attended To.

Julius Cohen,

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\$1.—Full Dress Suits For Hire—\$1.

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uor Dealers,**

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Foreign and Domestic Fruit.

Vegetables of all kinds,

Poultry and Game in Season.

Marketing Delivered Promptly.

Stands: 70, 71 & 74 O Street, Market.

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UNDERTAKER

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Office and Residence, 408 Ridge St. N. W.

All Orders Promptly Attended to

Night or Day.

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BUFFET.

Union Bar and Union Goods only.

Yellow Key Stone Pure Rye Whiskey.

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Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

1530 New Jersey Ave., Northwest

Washington, D. C.

New Saloon

1310 Penn. Ave., and E St., N. W.

All leading brands of Whiskies. Braddocks, Wilson, Old Taylor, Paul Jones, Overall Congress Hall formerly 15 cents, will be sold for 2 for 25cts. over counter

J. H. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor.

MONEY

For everybody at rates lower than the lowest. Don't be deceived; come to us and investigate. Business strictly confidential. No one knows of your transaction with us. We lend on furniture, pianos, or salary. If you have a loan now anywhere and need more money, come to us. Nothing deducted from loan. You get full amount. Extension in case of sickness without extra charge.

METROPOLITAN LOAN AND TRUST CO.
305 E St. N. W.

DEATHS FOLLOW DOG'S HOWL

Tom Sawyer's Theory Vindicated by Strange Occurrences in Bangor, Me.

A black dog whose owner was unknown was howling for two weeks around Elm street, Bangor. He sat in front of a house with his head turned skyward and kept up a continual unearthly howl, which could be heard within a radius of a quarter of a mile. There have been an unusual number of deaths in that neighborhood recently, and it is claimed that this dog has howled in advance in front of every house in which a death has occurred. The superstition has held good in six instances, and Saturday the dog was dividing his time between two houses in which there is sickness, howling for awhile before one of them and then taking his station before the other. Some people in the neighborhood are a good deal worked up about it.

Nobody was able to get near enough to the dog to get a shot at him, and when driven off he soon returned. The superstition is as old as the hills. It is claimed that within a radius of 200 yards from a central point in that neighborhood 12 deaths have occurred within less than that number of months.

VERY LOW RATESTO
ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR

VIA

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Various forms of excursion tickets to St. Louis will be placed on sale by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on April 25, as follows:

SEASON TICKETS, good to return until December 15, 1904, to be sold daily at rate of

\$33.60 from Washington.

SIXTY DAY Excursion Tickets, final limit not later than December 15, 1904, to be sold daily at rate of

\$28.00 from Washington.

FIFTEEN DAY Excursion Tickets, to be sold daily at rate of

\$23.00 from Washington.

TEN DAY SPECIAL COACH EXCURSION tickets will be sold on May 17, and on other dates to be announced later, good going in day coaches only, on special coach trains, or in coaches on designated trains, limited for return passage leaving St. Louis not later than ten days, including date of sale, at rate of

\$17.00 from Washington.

VARIABLE ROUTE EXCURSION TICKETS, either season or sixty day, will be sold going via one direct route and returning via another direct route, full information concerning which can be obtained from Ticket Agent.

STOP-OVERS not exceeding ten days at each point will be allowed at Deer Park, Mountain Lake Park and Oakland within return limit, upon notice to conductor and deposit of ticket with Depot Ticket Agent immediately upon arrival.

STOP-OVERS not exceeding ten days will be allowed to St. Louis on all one-way and round trip tickets reading to points beyond St. Louis, upon deposit of ticket with Joint Agent and payment of fee of \$1.00.

Three Solid Vestibuled trains are run daily from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington via Parkersburg and Cincinnati to St. Louis. Magnificent coaches, sleeping cars, observation cars and unexcelled dining car service.

For illustrated folder, time table and full information, call at Ticket Office Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

LEGAL NOTICE

L. Melendez King, Attorney
Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding a Probate Court.

No. 12,103 Administration.

This is to give notice:

That the subscriber, of the District of Columbia has obtained from the Probate Court of the District of Columbia, letters of testamentary on the estate of Collin B. Crusor late of the District of Columbia, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of May, A. D. 1905; otherwise they may be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 15th day of May 1904.

Charles I. West,
224 M St. N. W.
Attest: Wm C. Taylor,
Deputy Register of Wills for the District of Columbia,
Clerk of the Probate Court.

AMUSEMENTS**Annual Competitive Drill**

OF THE

BATTALION OF CADETS

of the

M STREET HIGH SCHOOL

and the

ARMSTRONG MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL

at the

American League Base Ball Park

7th and Florida ave N. W.

on

FRIDAY MAY 27th, 1904**4:00 P. M.**

By permission of the Board of Education.

GRAND STAND — 25 Cents**GENERAL ADMISSION** 15 Cents.

In case of rain the drill will take place on a day named hereafter.

Donkeys in Persian Army.

The Persian army strikes a stranger with wonder, and he is apt to imagine that he is gazing upon the gathering of opera bouffe characters. To every three characters a donkey is assigned, for there is neither baggage train nor commissariat. On this donkey is placed the worldly wealth of its three masters and their musket. Occasionally the veiled wife of a soldier bestrides the beast.

Speaking in the Open Air.

Experiments have shown that a person speaking in the open air can be heard about equally as well at a distance of 100 feet in front, 75 feet at either side, and 30 feet behind.

Other Alphabetical Hays.

With the X-rays and N-rays discovered, says the Chicago Daily News, the scientists can proceed at their leisure to fill in the other rays from A to Z.

Some Facts About Manchuria.

Manchuria's latitude corresponds with that of Manitoba, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota and Nebraska. Its area of 362,310 square miles is only 10,000 square miles less than the combined area of these great grain states.

Disease Lurks in Masks.

A medical journal asserts that disease is spread by the lending of masks, which are used at fancy dress balls. Forty-two masks were examined, and on eight of them were discovered bacilli of various diseases.

BEGAN LIFE AS A LABORER.Republican Candidate for Governor of
Indiana a Fine Type of Self-
Made Man.

Lafayette (Ind.) Special.
J. Franklin Hanly, who was nominated by the republicans for governor of Indiana, presents a living example of a poor boy who has risen by virtue of his own efforts. Five years before being elected to congress he was a ditcher and common farm hand, working for 70 cents a day. He was born in a log cabin in Champaign county, Illinois, April 4, 1863. His father was an invalid and his mother blind. At 11 years of age he was the

sole support of his helpless parents, never seeing the inside of a school-house until 16 years old. At 15 he walked to Warren county, Indiana, and got a job of sawing wood at 50 cents a day. The next five years he worked on a farm and went to school in winter. Later he taught school and studied law, beginning his professional practice at Williamsport. In 1890 he was elected state senator for the counties of Warren and Franklin. In 1894 he was nominated for congress in the old Ninth district. His election gave Indiana its youngest congressman in 40 years. He is married and lives at Lafayette.

The platform on which Mr. Hanly runs pledges new confidence in the wisdom and efficacy of the protective tariff, with a change of schedules as conditions demand, but made consistently with the policy of protection. It advocates the gold standard, approves the course of President Roosevelt with reference to combinations of capital in restraint of trade, approves the reciprocity treaty with Cuba, the Panama transactions, the Philippine policy, international arbitration and a just pension policy.

Its Use Eloquently Urged by M. Santos-Dumont, the Famous Brazilian Aeronaut.

Paris (France) Special.
Santos-Dumont, the noted aeronaut, in his book entitled "My Airships," strongly urges the use of airships for scouting purposes in time of war.

"An airship is able to observe the movements of both a land and a naval force," he says in his volume. "This should be sufficient to convince naval and military experts that balloons have tremendous advantage over scouting ships or outposts on land, and I will not be surprised to see airships used extensively by all the great powers within the next few years."

"The normal place of the airship should be in low altitudes; as then they are in a position to see everything close-

ly. There is little danger of their being struck by shot or shell, as a balloon can be so constructed that its speed will make it almost impossible for the most expert sharpshooter or gunner to strike the airship."

Santos-Dumont also believes that the airship might be usefully employed in locating submarines and signaling their presence to battleships.

Japanese Soldiers' Rations.
Rice and dried fish is the uniform food of the Japanese army in campaigning times. This is the way in which the rice is cooked: It is boiled until quite thick and glutinous. Next it is placed on a ceramic slab, rolled out, and cut into squares. The squares are then placed in the sun to dry and often turned. When hard as sea biscuit and greatly reduced in weight, they can be stored. A certain number are allowed each day to the soldier. All he has to do is to break up a square in boiling water and to add dried fish. In a few minutes he has what seems to him a delicious thick soup. If he cannot procure boiling water he simply eats his rice dry. In the fruit season he substitutes fruit, when he can obtain it, for the fish.

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Supposed Earthquake in New England Thought to Have Been Fall of Volcanic Cone.

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Up and Down.
With steel structures burning up in Baltimore and falling down in New York, the plain thinking, average man, remarks the New York News, will be disposed to doubt whether some of our modern improvements in building are what the experts crack them up to be.

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The least sudden noise will cause the boy's heart to beat with almost incredible rapidity. For some time past Dr. E. P. Grausman has been studying the case.

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—ALL KINDS OF—

Wines, Liquors,

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Heurich's Beer 5c per bottle. Overholt Whiskey \$1.00 per Quart, 30c per drink.

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